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GENERAL

5575. Bartley, S. Howard. (*Michigan State Coll., E. Lansing.*) **Beginning experimental psychology.** New York: McGraw-Hill, 1950. viii, 483 p. \$4.00.—Textbook, designed for a semester course in experimental psychology, is divided into 12 sections: History (2 chaps.), Nature of experimentation (2 chaps.), Psychophysical methods (3 chaps.), Sensory experience (17 chaps.), Physiological psychology (5 chaps.), Comparative psychology (4 chaps.), Preparedness and adequacy (3 chaps.), Social psychology (3 chaps.), Legal, Child, Clinical, and Industrial psychology (1 chap. each). Each chapter (an assignment) is concluded with a list of 10 questions. 70 references.—*A. J. Sprow.*

5576. Beach, Frank A. (*Yale U., New Haven, Conn.*) **The Snark was a Boojum.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1950, 5, 115-124.—The author traces the initial development and following decline of comparative psychology in the U. S. Types of animals studied and types of behavior studied are shown in three graphs. The attitude of American psychologists toward comparative psychology is discussed. The advantages and disadvantages of concentration are pointed out. The author shows the potential returns from the comparative approach. Psychology can justify its claim as a true science by furthering a larger number of comparative investigations.—*R. Mathias.*

5577. Dashiell, John F. (*U. North Carolina, Chapel Hill.*) **Student's manual to accompany Dashiell's Fundamentals of general psychology, third edition.** Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1950. vi, 130 p. \$1.00.—Contains study hints, study exercises, general problems, and important terms for each of the 22 chapters in Dashiell's Fundamentals of general psychology (3d ed.) (see 24: 2186).—*A. J. Sprow.*

5578. Delgado, Honorio. **La formación espiritual del individuo.** (The development of the mind of the individual.) (3rd ed.) Lima, Peru: Imprenta Santa Maria, 1949. ii, 241 p.—An introduction especially written for parents, educators, clients of social service agencies and young people facing the choice of a vocation. Phases of the psychological development, influence of the environment, some principles of mental hygiene and of education are described. (See 15: 4276).—*E. Katz.*

5579. Freud, Sigmund. **Collected Papers. Vol. V.** London: Hogarth, 1950. 396 p. 25s.—This is the fifth volume of collected papers appearing in the International Psycho-Analytical Library. Edited

by James Strachey, and with 11 papers translated for the first time, the collection includes 41 miscellaneous papers which appeared between 1888 and 1938, with the majority having appeared since the 4th volume in 1925.—*C. M. Louttit.*

5580. Munn, Norman L. (*Bowdoin Coll., Brunswick, Me.*) **Handbook of psychological research on the rat; an introduction to animal psychology.** Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1950. xxvi, 598 p. \$7.50.—A review of the literature on the psychology of the rat. The material is classified in 10 sections: Introduction, Unlearned behavior, General activity, Motives, emotions, and hoarding, Sensory processes, Role of sensory processes in maze behavior, Learning process, Some aspects and conditions of learning, Systematic psychology, Abnormal and social behavior. There is a list of books and a bibliography of bibliographies on comparative psychology, and a more than 2500-item bibliography to 1 December 1949 on rat behavior.—*A. J. Sprow.*

5581. Pigman, Ward, & Carmichael, Emmett B. (*U. Alabama, Birmingham.*) **An ethical code for scientists.** *Science*, 1950, 111, 643-647.—Today, with research carried on by large groups, "many in the pursuit of research for profit," expanded in size and importance, a formal code for scientists is necessary. The advantages of such a formal code are indicated, and are a multitude. The general scope and problems to be handled by such a code are outlined, and the problems involved in authorship are presented "as a detailed example of the need for a code of professional ethics," in the era of group research.—*B. R. Fisher.*

5582. Prothro, E. Terry. (*U. Tennessee, Knoxville.*), & Teska, P. T. **Psychology; a biosocial study of behavior.** New York: Ginn, 1950. ix, 546 p. \$3.75.—In their eclectic text for the basic course the authors attempt to satisfy both science-centered and student-centered requirements. Expression of motivation through social channels, learning, and the biological foundation of behavior are stressed. Vocational guidance and efficiency in college are subjects of individual chapters. Extensive bibliography.—*R. Tyson.*

5583. Rapaport, Anatol. **Science and the goals of man; a study in semantic orientation.** New York: Harper, 1950. xxviii, 262 p. \$3.50.—In order to be consistent, a scientist must subscribe to certain values and discard others. He must choose accurate observation and critical attitude over misevaluation and superstition. He must prefer a pattern of culture which encourages scientific behavior to one that inhibits it, but he can be loyal to a morality and

a social order only if loyalty is not demanded "a priori." Aristotelian metaphysics and its "everlasting truths" have paralyzed intellectual progress in many fields for centuries. Korzybski's non-Aristotelian postulates of non-identity, non-allness, multi-ordinality, and self-reflexiveness have direct application to a scientific orientation. 114-item bibliography.—*W. H. Osterberg.*

5584. Sharpe, Ella Freeman. *Collected papers on psycho-analysis.* London: Hogarth Press, 1950. viii, 280 p. 21s.—12 of Ella Sharpe's papers have been edited and arranged by Marjorie Brierley under the headings of Papers on technique (4), Papers on theory (4), and Papers on literary interpretation (4). The final selection is an unfinished paper on *Hamlet*, containing introduction and extracts. A list of Miss Sharpe's publications is appended.—*A. J. Sprow.*

5585. Simpson, George Gaylord. (*Amer. Museum Natural History, New York.*) *The meaning of evolution; a study of the history of life and its significance for man.* New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press, 1949. xv, 364 p. \$3.75.—The 3 main sections of this nontechnical presentation by a paleontologist acting as "historian of life" correspond with "attempts to answer three questions: What has happened in the course of the evolution of life? How has this been brought about? What meaning has this in terms of the nature of man, his values and ethical standards, and his possible destiny?" Human society is viewed in the context of the evolution of life.—*B. R. Fisher.*

5586. Sonneborn, T. M. (*Indiana U., Bloomington.*) *Heredity, environment and politics.* *Science*, 1950, 111, 529-539.—Evaluation of the data and interpretations of current Soviet genetics (Lysenkoism) in the light of the decisiveness of the Soviet genetics experiments for the new interpretations offered, and the generality, reasonableness and parsimony of the new interpretations in opposition to "previous well-tested generalizations" (neo-Mendelism) raises severe doubts, after detailed consideration. The failure of the Lysenkoists to respond to criticisms of their experiments and interpretations is discussed in the context of their dubious standards of scientific validity based on a "political" philosophy.—*B. R. Fisher.*

5587. Von Allesch, Johannes. (*U. Goettingen, Germany.*) *German psychologists and National-Socialism.* *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1950, 45, 402.—As President of the German Society for Psychology, the writer protests the article by Baumgarten-Tramer "German psychologists and recent events" (23: 1573). In his opinion, this article "cannot be regarded as a fair and factual appraisal of German psychology" during the Nazi period.—*H. P. David.*

THEORY & SYSTEMS

5588. Adler, Gerhard. *A discussion on archetypes and internal objects. III. A contribution of clinical material.* *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1949, 22, 16-22.—A series of dreams are interpreted in

Jungian fashion in order to demonstrate the emergence of archetypes.—*E. R. Hilgard.*

5589. Dreikurs, Rudolf. (*Community Child Guidance Centers, Chicago, Ill.*) *Fundamentals of Adlerian psychology.* New York: Greenberg, 1950. ix, 112 p. \$2.00.—Written in German in 1933, (see 7: 4486), on the basis of a lecture course for physicians, the book is designed to acquaint the American public, however briefly, with Adlerian psychology. Several revisions have been made through footnotes and added paragraphs. A foreword by Alfred Adler.—*A. R. Howard.*

5590. Fordham, Michael. *A discussion on archetypes and internal objects. I. On the reality of archetypes.* *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1949, 22, 3-7.—Jung's position is explained. An illustration is given of a male figure recurring in five dreams of a woman patient. Analytical psychology is said to rely upon method rather than on theory in its approach to archetypes.—*E. R. Hilgard.*

5591. Hospers, John. (*U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.*) *Meaning and free will.* *Phil. phenomenol. Res.*, 1950, 10, 307-330.—The psychoanalyst holds that conscious considerations are only a façade of rationalizations concealing the real basis of choice. Numerous instances of free choice in the moralist's sense turn out to be examples of unconscious determination, and psychological analysis shows normal as well as neurotic acts to be unconsciously motivated. In the light of psychiatric knowledge the sphere of human freedom must be viewed as definitely limited. The less a person is controlled by a malevolent unconscious the freer he is, or using a different criterion, "a man is free only to the extent that his behavior is not unconsciously motivated at all." Spanish summary.—*P. E. Lichtenstein.*

5592. Mesthene, Emmanuel G. (*Adelphi Coll., Garden City, N. Y.*) *On the status of the laws of logic.* *Phil. phenomenol. Res.*, 1950, 10, 354-373.—Logical principles as ontological truths derive their authority and necessity from the constitution of reality or being. This classical view has been subjected to attacks made possible by the development of various new logics. The strength of the arguments raised has cast doubt upon all metaphysical inquiry. Although these arguments demonstrate the untenability of views which see linguistic structure as reflecting ontological structure, they do not refute Aristotle's conception of the laws of identity, excluded middle, and non-contradiction as first principles of being *qua* being. These three principles are not simply conventional but are operative by necessity in all languages. The discovery of the exact source, status, and operation of these laws is the task of metaphysical inquiry. Spanish summary.—*P. E. Lichtenstein.*

5593. Miller, David L. *The behavioral dimension of prediction and meaning.* *Phil. Sci.*, 1950, 17, 133-141.—The author's basic thesis is expressed in the phrase "The locus of meaning is in behavior." Meanings emerge only in relation to symbolic processes, they presuppose conduct of which we can

take cognizance. Some implications of this thesis are "the meaning of a proposition is identical with those responses which it elicits . . ."; the proposition is true if responses called out by it are completed in fact; scientific concepts involve bodily behavior, symbolic behavior, and the environment in which we behave; "the meaning of 'physical object' is identical with the responses elicited by our statements about these objects." The thesis does not intend to identify things and objects with behavior.—C. M. Louttit.

5594. Ritchie, A. M. Language, logic, and existentialism. *Phil. phenomenol. Res.*, 1950, 10, 398-407.—Passages from an article on existentialism by Abbagnano (see 23: 5831) are restated simply and are commented upon critically.—P. E. Lichtenstein.

5595. Wolstein, Benjamin. (Columbia U., New York.) The meaning of power in scientific inference. *Phil. phenomenol. Res.*, 1950, 10, 420-425.—Discussion of certain objections raised by Kahn to Dewey's concept of transaction leads to an examination of the "status of the potential." Kahn's view that "any event that occurs must have somehow been potential before it was actualized" is rejected. The author submits his own view of the potential which he derives from a naturalistic theory of experience. He holds that power is always inferred from an act, "being derived analytically from what is actualized." Powers in the absence of acts are regarded as sheer fantasies. Kahn's dualism can be used to fortify a mythology of power in which potential is instated in nature prior to scientific analysis. But the ascription of power to natural events cannot be disentangled from the human situation.—P. E. Lichtenstein.

(See also abstract 5847)

METHODS & APPARATUS

5596. Campbell, Donald T., & Mohr, Phillip J. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) The effect of ordinal position upon responses to items in a check list. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1950, 34, 62-67.—Using a "latin square," 16 check lists were prepared for 16 radio program types, each type appearing once on each form, and once in each ordinal position. 16 groups of 40 students each filled in each form by checking their 5 favorite types of radio programs. Results indicated that, while significant differences occurred among the preferences for the 16 types, there were no significant differences due to the effect of position in the list.—C. G. Browne.

5597. Cochran, William G. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.), & Cox, Gertrude M. *Experimental designs*. New York: Wiley, 1950. ix, 454 p. \$5.75.—Although some discussion of the theory and computational methods of the analysis of variance is given, this book assumes a knowledge of the subject. Designed as a handbook for experimenters and as a textbook this volume describes the most useful experimental designs and presents plans and examples of experimental situations in which the

designs are most suitable. Among the plans discussed are randomized, latin square, factorial, quasi-latin square, incomplete blocks, lattice designs, etc. Tables of random permutations of 9 and 16. 6-page bibliography.—C. M. Louttit.

5598. Gengerelli, J. A., & Kallejian, Verne. (U. California, Los Angeles.) Remote stimulation of the brain in the intact animal. *J. Psychol.*, 1950, 29, 263-269.—This is a new technique and apparatus to convey stimuli to a rat's brain, to give the animal freedom of movement and to be able to provide a wide variety of stimuli. It is a power oscillator with crystal receiver and antenna mounted on the rat's back and head (brain electrode embedded). Animals have been observed for periods as long as 16 weeks, and they remain normal and healthy.—R. W. Husband.

5599. Terrien, Jean. Combinaison optique simple de transmission spectrale ajustable à volonté pour la photométrie hétérochrome et la colorimétrie. (Simple optical technique for variable spectral transmission in heterochromatic photometry and colorimetry.) *C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris*, 1950, 230, 1462-1463.—A wedge interference filter is described which retains the simplicity of a glass filter and the flexibility of spectral masks, but does away with the need for expensive spectrographic equipment. It will pass a band of wavelengths covering the visible spectrum, and can be masked off easily so that the distribution of energy for different wavelengths may be varied accurately. The light may then be combined to form any of an infinite variety of colors. Physical receptors such as photocells may be modified by the use of this filter with an appropriate mask to match the ICI standard observer or any other standard receptor.—R. W. Burnham.

5600. Wilkinson, D. H. (Cavendish Lab., Cambridge, Eng.) Flight recorders: a technique for the study of bird navigation. *Nature, Lond.*, 1950, 165, 188.—For measuring the duration of actual flight in studies of bird homing, an apparatus is described based on the tracks of α particles recorded on a photographic plate exposed during flight by the action of a steel ball in a suitable aperture.—A. C. Hoffman.

(See also abstracts 5607, 5711)

NEW TESTS

5601. Ammons, Robert B. (U. Louisville, Ky.), Larson, William L., & Shearn, Charles R. The Full-Range Picture Vocabulary Test: V. Results for an adult population. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1950, 14, 150-155.—The standardization of an adult-level recognition-type vocabulary test is discussed. The final two adult forms correlated .93 with each other, and .85 and .86 with raw scores from the Wechsler vocabulary test. The test requires only 10 to 15 minutes to administer and is interesting to adults. The test and manual can be obtained from R. B. Ammons.—S. G. Dulsky.

5602. Chapuis, Frédy. Le test du labyrinthe. (The maze test.) Berne: Hans Huber, 1949. 141 p.

Fr. 12.50.—A new maze test developed by the author and based on the Porteus maze is presented. The new test is made up of three mazes of increasing difficulty, with the last one difficult enough so that it is initially impossible to anticipate the "right" way at a glance. The development of the new test is the fruit of preliminary research carried on with more than 500 subjects. The technique of administration and scoring is fully explained. This maze test measures intellectual factors as well as tangible character traits.—G. Besnard.

5603. Kakka, R. Construction and standardization of a group verbal test of intelligence. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1947, 22, 141-148.—A test of intelligence which included 200 items framed under the following general types: Opposites, classification, inferences, analogies and geometric forms, was constructed and tested on 100 children. The usual methods of test construction were followed. The final form was given to approximately 1000 12 year old school children in 34 Anglo-Hindustani schools. The reliability and validity were .91 \pm .004 and .60 respectively.—W. E. Walton.

(See also abstracts 5737, 5884, 5957)

STATISTICS

5604. Edwards, Allen L. (U. Washington, Seattle.) *Experimental design in psychological research*. New York: Rinehart, 1950. xiv, 446 p. \$5.00.—Considers the planning of experiments and analysis of experimental data, presenting some of the newer developments in statistical analysis, particularly with respect to small sample theory, as related to psychology, sociology, and education. Examples (with answers in an appendix) at the end of each chapter are designed to illustrate the kinds of analysis described in the text. 84 formulas are listed. Tables in the appendix contain random numbers, squares, square roots, and reciprocals, areas and ordinates of the normal curve, χ^2 , t , r , z' , and F . 148-item bibliography.—A. J. Sprow.

5605. Favre, J.-M. (U. Paris, France.) *Introduction aux méthodes statistiques en psychologie appliquée*. Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1950. xv, 163 p. 480 fr.—This textbook of statistical methods is divided into 2 parts, the first on the distribution of a single variable and the second on the distribution of 2 variables. The first includes distribution curves, estimation, variance, etc., while the second is concerned with correlation.—C. M. Louttit.

5606. Iyer, P. V. Krishna. (Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, India.) *Difference equations of moment-generating functions for some probability distributions*. *Nature, Lond.*, 1950, 165, 370.—"This note gives in *seriatim* the difference equations for the following distributions: (i) the number of joins between points of different colours when the points can assume one of k colours with probabilities p_1, p_2, \dots, p_k , (ii) the number of

runs of length r of a specified colour, (iii) the number of runs of length r or more of a specified colour, and (iv) the number of triplets, quadruplets, etc., of a specified colour."—A. C. Hoffman.

5607. Kahn, Lessing A., & Suchman, Edward A. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) *The construction and operation of scalogram boards*. *Int. J. Opin. Attitude Res.*, 1949-50, 3, 530-546.—This is an exposition of how to build and use scalogram boards for testing the scalability of a series of items or questions as answered by a sample of 100 individuals.—N. L. Gage.

5608. Marriage, A. (Kodak, Ltd., Wealdstone, Middlesex, Eng.) *Rapid estimation of standard deviation*. *Nature, Lond.*, 1950, 165, 370.—A modification of Woolf's method (see 24: 2240) for rapid estimation of the standard deviation is described for rapid estimation of the square root of the sum of squares of differences.—A. C. Hoffman.

5609. Mood, Alexander McFarlane. *Introduction to the theory of statistics*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1950. xiii, 433 p. \$5.00.—Designed as an introductory text in mathematical statistics the author emphasizes the statistical aspects rather than mathematics per se. Illustrations are given from many fields in which statistics may be applied. Concepts of probability theory are first considered and the development then goes on to matters of distributions and sampling. Chapters are devoted to statistical inference including confidence and interval estimation, tests of hypotheses, experimental design, and the analysis of variance. The emphasis throughout is on theory although examples of application are given in the text and practical problems are included in the problems following each chapter.—C. M. Louttit.

5610. Thompson, H. R. (Plant Diseases Division, Auckland, N. Z.) *Truncated normal distributions*. *Nature, Lond.*, 1950, 165, 444-445.—A method of curve-fitting is described for use with truncated normal distributions.—A. C. Hoffman.

5611. Thurlow, W. R. (U. Virginia, Charlottesville.) *Direct measures of discriminations among individuals performed by psychological tests*. *J. Psychol.*, 1950, 29, 281-314.—Test construction should take into consideration the discrimination among individuals taking a test. Often variance and correlation coefficients are used, which are only indirect measures; it is possible to have high reliability and large variance, yet poor discrimination among subjects. The author lists various types of descriptions in terms of which discrimination measures would have to be obtained: unordered categories and ordered categories, ways of fitting to a pattern, numbers of discriminations necessary to perform, and effect of patterning on discriminations performed; finally, reliability and validity of discriminations. He presents statistical bases for his points, and shows how scoring methods determine the numbers of discriminations performed. 29 references.—R. W. Husband.

REFERENCE WORKS

5612. Centre de Psychologie Appliquee. (15 Rue Henri Heine, Paris 16.) Symbolisation documentation. (Document classification symbols.) Paris: Centre de Psychologie Appliquee, n.d. 17 p.—A system of classification for psychological literature with 19 major groupings; first subdivisions are by letter and second subdivisions by number. This system is used by the Centre for arranging its library materials.—C. M. Louttit.

5613. France. Embassy. Washington. Cultural Division. French bibliographical digest; science; psychology. New York: Cultural Division of the French Embassy, 1950. 95 p. (French Bibliog. Dig. No. 5.)—This volume lists with reviews the most significant books on psychology published in France between 1940 and 1948. It includes some works published in French by Belgian and Swiss psychologists. Included are a list of French publications, societies, institutions, and laboratories concerned with psychology. Gaston Berger has written a description of psychology in France today (p. 2-7). A directory of French publishers, book exporters, and book sellers in the United States. Author index.—C. M. Louttit.

(See also abstract 5791)

ORGANIZATIONS

5614. Foa, Uriel G. (Israel Inst. of Appl. Soc. Res., Jerusalem.) The Israel Institute of Applied Social Research: its organization and purposes. *Int. J. Opin. Attitude Res.*, 1949-50, 3, 596-598.—The Cornell technique of scale and intensity analysis, stratified random sampling and group paper-and-pencil administration of questionnaires in small communities, are noteworthy among the Institute's procedures. The purposes of the Institute are guidance to government policy, market and consumer research, socio-psychological research, and methodological research.—N. L. Gage.

5615. World Federation for Mental Health. (19 Manchester Street, London, W.1., England.) Annual Report with proceedings of the annual meeting 1948-9. London: Author, 1949. 96 p.—This annual report includes a list of officers, member associations, the report of the secretary, the proceedings of the second mental health assembly, Geneva, 1949, and the articles of association of the Federation.—C. M. Louttit.

HISTORY & BIOGRAPHY

5616. ———. Barbara S. Burks. *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1949, 63 (5), Whole No. 300, ii.—Portrait.

5617. ———. Dr. C. Charles Burlingame. *Dig. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1950, 18, 373.—Portrait.

5618. ———. John G. Darley. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1950, 5, 125.—Portrait.

5619. Datta, A. Obituary: Charles Samuel Myers (1873-1946). *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1947, 22, 172-173.

5620. Humphrey, George. Obituary notice: Edward Lee Thorndike, 1874-1949. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1949, 40, 55-56.—Obituary.

5621. Smith, Gudmund. (U. Lund, Sweden.) In memoriam Edward Lee Thorndike. *Erasmus*, 1950, 3, 250-251.—Obituary.

5622. Wyatt, Stanley. An autobiography. *Occup. Psychol., Lond.*, 1950, 24, 65-74.—The autobiography of a British industrial psychologist, tracing his career from country school to psychological investigations of military and industrial problems. Portrait.—G. S. Speer.

PROFESSIONAL PROBLEMS OF PSYCHOLOGY

5623. Claytor, Mae P. (Morgan State Coll., Baltimore, Md.) State certification requirements for public school psychologists. *J. Psychol.*, 1950, 29, 391-396.—All states have certification requirements for teachers and supervisors, but only nine make any specifications for public school psychologists. And private school children, out-of-school youth, and adults have no protection by state regulation. Of the nine states mentioned, 7 require Master's and the other two only the Bachelor's degree. Course work, including minor requirements, varies widely, and often is so irrelevant that it unnecessarily prolongs the training period.—R. W. Husband.

5624. Fjeld, Harriett A., (Rutgers U., New Brunswick, N. J.), & Ames, Louise Bates. Women psychologists: their work, training, and professional opportunities. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1950, 31, 69-94.—This is a report on "what women actually do in the field of psychology . . . what training is necessary and what the opportunities are" originally commissioned by the National Council of Women Psychologists. 393 returns of questionnaires sent to all women psychologists listed (approx. 1400) in the APA Yearbook were used in this study. University, clinical, public school, and miscellaneous groups "stressed the importance of a broad training. The clinical and miscellaneous groups particularly stressed the difficulty of securing adequate training. All groups deplored the low salaries and difficulties of advancement. All indicated that there are certain problems peculiar to women. The respondents, taking full account of the difficulties, indicated, with some dissenting votes, that they had found psychological work a satisfying profession."—J. C. Franklin.

5625. Grayson, Harry M., & Tolman, Ruth S. (V. A., Los Angeles, Calif.) A semantic study of concepts of clinical psychologists and psychiatrists. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1950, 45, 216-231.—The 50 words appearing most frequently in psychological reports were investigated in terms of semantic difficulties. A quantitative analysis of definitions indicated that psychologists were more verbose and circuitous than psychiatrists whether the content of the term was psychological, psychiatric, or psycho-analytical. Wide variations occurred. "Viewed qualitatively, the psychologists' definitions were more abstract, more highly conceptualized, more

academic and technical." One of the most striking findings was the looseness and ambiguity of many of the definitions.—*H. P. David.*

5626. Guthrie, Edwin R. (*U. Washington, Seattle.*) **The status of systematic psychology.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1950, 5, 97-101.—Psychology should be recognized as a basic science. The training of the clinical psychologist—under the department of psychiatry and psychology—should lead to a separate degree. The basic science of psychology should be developed further to (1) guide observation and discovery, (2) to establish generalizations and theoretical concepts, (3) to provide a framework for teaching purposes. Clinical methods, while necessary for practice, are not yet a science.—*R. Mathias.*

5627. Heiser, Karl F. **The need for legislation and the complexities of the problem.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1950, 5, 104; 108.—The demand for psychological services is great. Scientists are needed who are familiar with the wide range of problems including areas such as: (1) personal and clinical psychology; (2) social psychology; (3) industrial psychology; (4) those technical problems which arise out of the specialized function of other scientists. While legislation on the State level is a way to meet the basic social needs, there are some favorable and detrimental aspects about legislation which are elaborated upon in some detail.—*R. Mathias.*

5628. Jacobsen, Carlyle F. (*State U. Iowa, Iowa City.*) **Clinical psychology as related to legislative problems.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1950, 5, 110-111.—Some of the problems of clinical psychology in relation to licensure problems are: (1) the adequacy of training, (2) the quality of the graduates of such training, (3) the relationship to medicine and psychiatry, (4) the need for classification of such terms as "clinical psychologist." It is important to write into legislation authority and powers for a board of professionals. This board would be thus empowered to regulate its activities to meet the demands of the time.—*R. Mathias.*

5629. Kelly, George A. (*Ohio State U., Columbus.*) **Single level versus legislation for different levels of psychological training and experience.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1950, 5, 109; 111.—Subdivisions in psychology exist. (1) Much of the country's work in psychology is done by individuals such as teachers and physicians; or those who have delineated their own area of work. (2) Psychologists with a doctorate have patterned their standing after established professional notions. There is finally (3) the high level specialist. Some of the technical specialties should be recognized (e.g. psychological problems of handicapped children) by legislation or voluntary certification; thus, technical areas might become more diversified and could be made as flexible as the needs of the time dictate.—*R. Mathias.*

5630. Loomba, Ram Murti. (*Lucknow U., India.*) **Interests of students in topics in psychology.** *Philos. Quart. (India)*, 1949, 22, 193-196.—This paper reports an investigation of relative interests of students of psychology at the intermediate and the

B.A. stages in the topics in their syllabus in the subject. Some major conclusions reached were that (1) memory maintains a constant very high interest at both stages, (2) emotion gains a high place in interest at the intermediate stage but reaches top at the later state, (3) interest in the "short notes" question goes down from one stage to the other, (4) the nature and method of psychology gains in interest and (5) learning is one of the least frequently chosen topics at both stages.—*J. Barron.*

5631. Macfarlane, Jean Walker. (*U. California, Berkeley.*) **Inter-professional relations and collaboration with medicine and other related fields.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1950, 5, 112-114.—Support of other professional groups is considered essential for an efficacious legislative program. Some of the problems facing us are: (1) the status of the private practitioner; (2) the reaction of the medical profession to (a) safeguarding the protection of the ill, (b) the maintenance of standards required in the training of psychologists, (c) the enactment of a grandfather clause; (3) the needed support of social workers, psychiatric and public health nurses; (4) dealing with powerful groups of religious leaders such as Christian Scientists; (5) opposition against charlatan pressure groups by an educational program.—*R. Mathias.*

5632. Maiti, H. P. **Psychological aptitude and its testing.** *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1947, 22, 158-165.—The article begins with discussion of the concept of applied psychology. The special training required for making applications of psychology and the social responsibility of the applied psychologist are discussed. The suggestion is made that courses in applied psychology be offered only at the post-graduate level and that the students be given special training in experimental psychology. It is further suggested that candidates be selected on the basis of psychological aptitude. The criteria suggested are: High general intelligence, good introspective ability, ability to comprehend psychological problems, objectivity, interest, philosophy and social judgment. The writer constructed tests and prepared a social and personal history blank. Thirteen persons took the test. On the basis of the results, the conclusion is drawn that psychological aptitude depends to a large extent on temperamental qualities and basic aptitudes of the individual.—*W. E. Walton.*

5633. Menninger, William C. (*Menninger Clinic, Topeka, Kans.*) **The relationship of clinical psychology and psychiatry.** *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1950, 14, 1-21 (see 24: 3529). Simultaneous publication in *The American Psychologist*.

5634. Morton, N. W. **Psychology, its aims and future needs.** *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1947, 22, 149-157.—The great diversity of interest of psychologists as they have developed their science is a healthy sign although some observers may interpret such diversity to indicate uncertainty. World War II and its aftermath have demonstrated the role which psychology can play in solving certain practical problems. The social significance of future psychological

studies will be their contributions to mental health. The use of objective tests and experimental data, and the participation in social and civic affairs by the psychologist of the future is to be encouraged. While the academic training of the psychologist is important, it is less important than the development of his personality.—W. E. Walton.

5635. Peatman, John Gray. [Chm.] (*City Coll., New York.*) The problem of protecting the public by appropriate legislation for the practice of psychology. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1950, 5, 102-103.—The problem of legislation is one of main concern for the Conference of State Psychological Associations (September, 1949). Legislation for the practice of psychology has to be considered at the State level. At present there are twenty-five affiliated state societies plus those of the District of Columbia and the Canadian Province of Quebec. The Conference is not a scientific branch of the APA. The present situation as to certification and licensing is summarized briefly. The purpose of the Conference is two-fold (1) to protect the public by appropriate legislation and (2) to obtain some unity of purpose among psychologists from their various States.—R. Mathias.

5636. Saffir, Milton A. (*Psychol. Guidance Center, Chicago, Ill.*) Certification versus licensing legislation. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1950, 5, 105-106.—There are five different steps in legislative control of psychology: (1) legal recognition of the profession per se; (2) some definition of a psychologist in general terms, i.e., background, training, experience; (3) system of evaluation to see whether a person meets the criteria necessary to function in the area to which the law relates; (4) legal provision to restrict the use of a certain title; (5) the final and most complete legal recognition in the form of licensing.—R. Mathias.

5637. Wendt, G. R. (*U. Rochester, N. Y.*) Legislation for the general practice of psychology versus legislation for specialties within psychology. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1950, 5, 107-108.—The advantages and disadvantages of legislation for psychology in general versus legislation for specialties within the field are discussed. Legislation for specialties is favored by the author since (1) the type of experience—e.g. clinical psychology—is important, (2) only in the clinical field do we know what we want, (3) it is feared that academicians will become psychotherapists. Among the drawbacks for licensing clinical psychologists alone are (1) difficulties in law enforcement, (2) deleterious effect on education, (3) undue emphasis on service instead of research, (4) creating dichotomies within psychology, (5) need to protect the public in areas such as business and industry. Two other types of legislation are mentioned. The author points to other means than legislation to achieve the desired goals.—R. Mathias.

(See also abstract 5670)

PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

5638. Fellenius, V. Synchronized recording of brain potentials, muscle action currents, and the start of movement in reaction time experiments on patients with "chronic" mental symptoms after carbon monoxide poisoning. *Acta paediatr., Stockh.*, 1949, 38, 157-169.—The time for the blocking of the alpha rhythm from the occipital region caused by the light stimulus remained normal for all 26 cases. Thus the delayed motor reaction cannot be ascribed to any purely afferent mechanism. The interval between the recorded start of the first muscle action potential and the mechanically recorded start of the response movement was significantly greater than in normals. The prolongation of this interval was intimately connected with an abnormally slow and irregular rhythm of the potentials. Therefore central motor disorders are probably the real cause of the slow reaction in all kinds of voluntary motor behavior in "chronic" cases of carbon monoxide poisoning.—D. Prager.

5639. Fortier, Claude. (*U. Montreal, Can.*) Effect of sound and light on adrenal cortical activity. *Rev. canad. Biol.*, 1950, 9, 70-71.—Abstract.

5640. Franke, Frederick R. (*U. Pittsburgh, Pa.*) Effect of digitoxin on latent period of frog gastrocnemius muscle. *Proc. Soc. exp. Biol., N. Y.*, 1950, 73, 632-633.—Controlled experiment by immersion technique in which 3 solution strengths were tested shows that the latent period is prolonged. "The mean latent period values progressively increase with time from the first mean value after addition . . . of 10.7 ms. to the final 17.0 ms."—L. A. Pennington.

5641. Friedman, Sydney M., & Friedman, Constance L. (*McGill U., Montreal, Can.*) The production of a self-sustaining hypertension in the albino rat. *Rev. canad. Biol.*, 1950, 9, 73-74.—Abstract.

5642. Goldman, Stanford, Vivian, W. E., & Santelmann, W. F., Jr. Electronic mapping of the activity of the heart and brain. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1949, 1, 517-518.—Abstract and discussion.

5643. Hankins, Frank H. (*Smith Coll., Northampton, Mass.*) A new proposal for a twin research institute. *Eugen. News*, 1948, 33, 7-8.—Blakeslee and Banker's 1930 suggestion that a school be set up exclusively for identical twins, is here renewed and expanded, with a description of the desirable curriculum and the social values.—G. C. Schwesinger.

5644. Hart, J. S. Interrelations of diurnal metabolic cycle, activity, and environmental temperature of mice. *Rev. canad. Biol.*, 1950, 9, 76.—Abstract.

5645. Kalmus, H. (*McGill U., Montreal, Can.*) A cybernetical aspect of genetics. *J. Hered.*, 1950, 41, 19-22.—Reflections on Wiener's notions about "communication systems," a special class of integrative system of which the genes are the elements. A gene is a "message" which can survive death and be transmitted through generations of individuals; a mutation is like a faulty reproduction of a signal

(message). Some antigens and genes are related somewhat as are cast and matrix, etc. Genetical messages are of a chemical nature. Both nervous systems and genomes are integrative systems, and both are characterized by a high degree of topographic specialization. Both message and gene can be regarded as "Gestalten" and their loss can be regarded as "negative entropy." Other similarities are to be found. Man had his genetical adaptation communication system, the brain, before modern civilization began and its great efficiency has enabled him to develop traditional and modern ways of communication ranging from gesticulation and language to telecommunication.—G. C. Schwesinger.

5646. Newburgh, L. H. [Ed.] (*U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.*) *Physiology of heat regulation and the science of clothing*. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders, 1949. viii, 457 p. \$7.50.—The present monograph, summarizes research on clothing as a thermal barrier. There are chapters on the physical aspects (thermometry, environmental and somatic; the physical properties of clothing fabrics; exchange of heat between the body and environment), physiology of the regulation of body temperatures and the mechanisms of adaptation to heat and cold, and the laboratory and field studies of clothing under a variety of environmental conditions (desert, tropics, dry and wet cold, water). The psychologists would be specifically interested in the vexing question of indices of comfort (Ch. 9) and the dramatic changes in behavior related to the artificial lowering of body temperature (p. 264).—J. Brožek.

5647. Osborn, Frederick. (*Garrison, N. Y.*) *Mental and physical factors in programs of eugenics; a symposium*. *Eugen. News*, 1948, 33, 42-51.—A statement made by Frederick Osborn, weighting eugenic interest in mental status greater than in physical, was sent for comment to some outstanding biological and social scientists, of whom 20 reported their reactions. The bulk of the answering comment is opposed to a lack of eugenic concern in trying to eliminate undesirable physical traits and is in support of promoting sound mental qualities. A wider eugenic and genetic education is urged for laymen. Present day medical unpreparedness to give eugenic counsel and the need for such preparation in medical curricula are repeatedly stressed.—G. C. Schwesinger.

5648. Sealander, John Arthur, Jr. *Physiological and behavior responses of small mammals to changes in air temperature*. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1950, 10(1), 134-135.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1949, University Microfilm of complete manuscript, 271 p., \$3.39, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 1558.

5649. Smith, Cedric A. B. *Fitness and survival*. *Eugen. Rev.*, 1950, 42, 16-23.—Variability arises from mixing populations through migration, from the need for cooperation between unlike individuals in the continuation of the species, and from the type of selection which results in the heterozygote being the most fertile, and at the same time more favored, than the type which breeds true. A change

in conditions which would alter the fertilities of the heterozygous and the pure breeding lines would produce a fairly quick change in their relative proportions and a new equilibrium position would be reached. This, however, would not hold indefinitely because new mutations would start the cycle all over again.—G. C. Schwesinger.

5650. Tildesley, Miriam L. *The relative usefulness of various characters on the living for racial comparison*. *Man*, 1950, 50, 14-17.—Anthropometric characteristics judged to be most useful in discriminating between different populations are listed with interracial mean, sigma, and coefficient of variation values, mean intra-racial sigma values, and measures for significance of differences.—A. C. Hoffman.

5651. Wells, Katherine F. (*Wellesley Coll., Mass.*) *Kinesiology; the mechanical and anatomic fundamentals of human motion*. Philadelphia: Saunders, 1950. x, 478 p. \$4.75.—This text is an introduction to kinesiology for students of physical education. In four sections of 26 chapters the mechanics of human motion, the anatomic aspects of human motion, the basic principles of motor skills, and the applications of kinesiology are presented. The section on motor skills deals briefly with psychological studies of the mechanics of skill acquisition and then considers postural skills, locomotion, swimming, fundamental exercises, manipulative skills and principles pertaining to the prevention of injury.—L. I. O'Kelly.

5652. Wiersma, C. A. G. (*California Inst. Tech., Pasadena.*) *Potential fields produced by local muscle action potentials in lower animals*. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1949, 1, 513.—Abstract.

(See also abstract 5851)

NERVOUS SYSTEM

5653. Bagchi, B. K., & Bassett, R. C. *The role of instrumental and genuine phase reversal in EEG localization*. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1949, 1, 518.—Abstract and discussion.

5654. Blinn, Kenneth A., & Prast, Johannes W. (*Randolph Field, Tex.*) *A system for remote electroencephalography*. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1949, 1, 518-519.—Abstract and discussion.

5655. Cohn, Robert. *The effect of strychninization of certain massa intermedia nuclei in cats*. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1949, 1, 520-521.—Abstract and discussion.

5656. Elliott, K. A. C., Swank, Roy L., & Henderson, Nora. (*McGill U., Montreal, Can.*) *Effects of anaesthetics and convulsants on the acetylcholine content of rat and cat brain*. *Rev. canad. Biol.*, 1950, 9, 69-70.—Abstract.

5657. Hilsabeck, John R., & Hill, Frederick C. (*Creighton U., Omaha, Neb.*) *Anatomy of the thoracic vagus in the dog and a technic for its interruption*. *Proc. Soc. exp. Biol., N. Y.*, 1950, 73, 633-637.—Because experimentalists often need dogs

with the vagi disrupted transthoracically below the hilus of the lung and above the diaphragm and because no text gives the course of the nerve in sufficient detail the authors report their anatomical studies of 42 dogs, describing in addition the surgery essential for vagal disruption.—*L. A. Pennington.*

5658. MacLean, Paul D. Developments in electroencephalography: the basal and temporal regions. *Yale J. Biol. Med.*, 1950, 22, 437-451.—EEG studies of the accessible parts of the rhinencephalon are reviewed with a discussion of how these findings contribute to an understanding of the function of this part of the brain. 58 references.—*A. C. Hoffman.*

5659. Markus, E. H., & Finley, Knox H. (Oakland VA Hosp., Calif.) Localization of EEG findings in relation to clinical and postmortem findings in 50 cases. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1949, 1, 514.—Abstract.

5660. Meyers, Russell. (U. Iowa, Iowa City.) The nervous system and general semantics. IV. The fiction of the thalamus as the neural center of emotions. *Etc. Rev. gen. Semant.*, 1950, 7, 104-127.—This is the fourth in a series of articles dealing with the application of semantic principles to neurological concepts. The author summarizes the theories and findings (particularly in reference to psychosurgery) relative to the thalamus. He concludes that both the thalamus and the cortex "participate in biologic processes which are variously labelled 'emotional' and 'intellectual.'" 91-item bibliography.—*H. R. Myklebust.*

5661. Renshaw, Birdsey, & Rosenbaum, Herbert. (U. Oregon, Med. Sch., Portland.) Does injury to an axon promptly induce altered excitability in its cell of origin? *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1949, 1, 514-515.—Abstract.

5662. Shinnars, B. M., Hamby, W. B., & Krauss, R. The electrical activity of the thalamus and cortical remnants in a case of schizencephaly. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1949, 1, 522.—Abstract and discussion.

5663. van Harreveld, A. (Calif. Inst. Tech., Pasadena.) Polarization states of central nervous tissue. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1949, 1, 513.—Abstract.

5664. van Harreveld, A., & Whieldon, J. A. (California Inst. Tech., Pasadena.) Further studies on spreading depression. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1949, 1, 513.—Abstract.

(See also abstracts 5598, 5668, 5999)

RECEPTIVE AND PERCEPTUAL PROCESSES

5665. [Anon.] Perception and measurement of odour. *Nature, Lond.*, 1950, 165, 394-395.—A lecture by D. R. Duncan is reviewed in which analysis or classification of odors by a method of olfactory fatigue was discussed.—*A. C. Hoffman.*

5666. Block, Myron J. Function and operation of the facial pit of the pit vipers. *Nature, Lond.*, 1950, 165, 284-285.—It has been previously reported that the facial pit is a sensory organ enabling pit vipers to detect warm-blooded animals in absolute darkness. The structure of this pit is regarded as strikingly similar to a pneumatic radiant-energy detector, suggesting that the organ may function in the same manner: the inner cavity is heated by radiation, the air in it expands, deflecting the pit membrane, in turn stimulating the nerve branches distributed in the membrane.—*A. C. Hoffman.*

5667. Bowyer, L. R. (Bristol U., Eng.), & Pickford, R. W. The five haystacks: notes on an experience analogous to déjà vu. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1949, 22, 117-121.—In a short story (*The Burberry*, by Ann Bridge) a woman looks at familiar haystacks, but suddenly they make her feel as though she had never seen anything before. While in some ways a reversal of déjà vu, the authors point out the analogy: both this experience and déjà vu are based upon unconscious fantasies.—*E. R. Hilgard.*

5668. Clark, W. E. Le Gros. (U. Museum, Oxford, Eng.) Projection of the olfactory epithelium on to the olfactory bulb: a correction. *Nature, Lond.*, 1950, 165, 452-453.—Contrary to previous conjectures, study of the olfactory system in rabbits indicates some degree of regional projection of the olfactory epithelium in the olfactory bulb.—*A. C. Hoffman.*

5669. Hess, Eckhard H. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Development of the chick's responses to light and shade cues of depth. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1950, 43, 112-122.—When newly-hatched chicks are raised in cages which are lit primarily from above or from below, and are, after 7 weeks, tested under conditions of diffuse lighting, the chicks will peck significantly more frequently at pictures of grain illuminated in accordance with the conditions under which they were reared. In another experiment, where weekly tests were made during the light-controlled rearing period, the development of responses to the light-and-shadow cues was more rapid in the case of the animals whose cage illumination came from above. "These findings indicate that the direction of lighting experienced in early life determines the nature and the rate of development of the chick's responses to light and shade cues of depth."—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

5670. Israeli, Nathan. (Long Island U., Brooklyn, N. Y.) Ambiguous sound patterns: time of perception of variable non-visual figure-ground and part-whole relationships. *J. Psychol.*, 1950, 29, 449-452.—This is a classroom demonstration, designed to show: ambiguous sound patterns, part-whole relationships, and figure-ground relationships. Metronomes beat time at slow rate of 44 times a minute; fast at 204; and mixed between slow, fast and intermediate. Perceptual changes were accomplished by recentering and regrouping different aspects and elements of stimulus patterns. It took longer to accomplish a perceptual task when the metronomes

beat at a slow rate than at a fast rate, and longest when each beat at a different rate. The more intricate the stimulus-pattern the longer the time required to perceive the patterns. It takes longer to perceive wholes than parts.—R. W. Husband.

5671. Johnson, W. H., Stubbs, R. A., & Loree, J. E. (Institute of Aviation Medicine, Toronto, Can.) Quantitative determination of stimulus required to produce motion sickness. *Rev. canad. Biol.*, 1950, 9, 79.—Abstract.

5672. Vowles, D. M. (U. Museum, Oxford, Eng.) Sensitivity of ants to polarized light. *Nature, Lond.*, 1950, 165, 282-283.—Observations are reviewed which indicate that ants are sensitive to the plane of polarization of light and are able to orient themselves by means of this sensitivity.—A. C. Hoffman.

(See also abstract 6116)

VISION

5673. Baumgardt, Ernest. Variation, avec la durée de l'éclat additionnel, du seuil différentiel, et le balisage diurne. (Variation of the differential threshold, as a function of duration of the added brightness, in relation to daytime beacons.) *C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris*, 1950, 230, 1210-1212.—The experiment involved a determination of the validity (limiting value of t) of Bloch's law ($i \cdot t = k$) as it might apply to differential thresholds. Using monocular vision, an 11° adaptation field surrounding a central flash field of 2.08° , 15 minutes of light adaptation, a black central fixation point of $7'$, and adaptation field luminances of 3.0, 32, and 127 apostilbs ($1 \text{ apostilb} = 9.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m L}$), the limiting value of t for $i \cdot t = k$ was determined for 7 to 13 points of the curve, $i \cdot t$ as a function of t . For 32 and 127 apostilb luminances, the limiting value of t ranged from 34 to 42 m. sec (5 series of measures on 4 observers); for the 3.0 luminance, the limiting value of t ranged from 63 to 68 m. sec. (3 series for 3 observers). The inverse relationship is explained by the author's previous analysis of the Broca-Sulzer phenomenon. The conclusion is made that daytime beacons require a minimum of luminous energy if operated by flashing for less than 1/30 second intervals.—R. W. Burnham.

5674. Brown, W. R. J. (Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y.) Eye movements and the variation of visual acuity with test object orientation. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1949, 39, 1057.—Abstract.

5675. Chapanis, Alphonse, & Halsey, R. M. (John Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) Photopic thresholds for red light in an unselected sample of color deficient individuals. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1949, 39, 1057.—Abstract.

5676. Coleman, Howard S., & Rosenberger, Harold E. (U. Texas, Austin.) A comparison of photographic and photoelectric measurements of atmospheric attenuation of brightness contrast. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1949, 39, 990-993.—Four practically monochromatic regions of the visible spectrum were used to obtain data on the atmospheric attenua-

tion of contrast. The photographic and photoelectric measurements were in close agreement in confirming a simple exponential attenuation law.—L. A. Riggs.

5677. Epstein, L. Ivan. (Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Rochester, N. Y.) An extension of Toraldo's theory of phase contrast. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1949, 39, 1053.—Abstract.

5678. Farnsworth, Dean. (U. S. Submarine Base, New London, Conn.) Chromaticity confusions of color defectives. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1949, 39, 1056.—Abstract.

5679. Jean, J. N., & O'Brien, Brian. (U. Rochester, N. Y.) Microwave test of a theory of the Stiles and Crawford effect. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1949, 39, 1057.—Abstract.

5680. Judd, Deane B., (National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.), & Plaza, Lorenzo. Tritanopia with abnormally heavy ocular pigmentation. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1949, 39, 1056-1057.—Abstract.

5681. Kephart, Newell C. (Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.) Visual changes in children associated with school experience. *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1950, 27, 195-199.—Retinoscopic examination of 574 children in the 12 grades indicated that 15% were myopic in grade 1; 45% in grade 12. The relative frequencies tended to reverse at the 5th grade level. An additional 84 children were checked in May and again in the following September, after summer vacation. The frequency of myopia appeared to have decreased from 49% to 30%. The author concludes that the school situation encourages myopic tendencies with opportunity for recovery in the summer. He also concludes that recovery is less effective in the later grades although the second investigation does not appear to support this view.—M. R. Stoll.

5682. Kirchhof, Hermann. (U. Munich, Germany.) A method for the objective measurement of accommodation speed of the human eye. *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1950, 27, 163-178.—Reviews previous studies comparing speed of change in accommodation from far to near (FN) and from near to far (NF). These included reaction time in measured response. This method substitutes objective, photographic record of change in separation of images reflected from anterior surface of lens. Moving film provided for timing. 3 male observers, aged 19 to 24 years acted as subjects. NF was speedier than FN by about 15%. Fatigue effects were noted after 6 and 10 minutes of repeated observations. These were more marked for FN. Effects of eserine, pilocarpine, and homatropine were also investigated.—M. R. Stoll.

5683. Lindquist, Bertil. Unilateral nystagmus in infancy. *Acta paediatr., Stockh.*, 1949, 38, 440-446.—Unilateral nystagmus may occur in diseases of very different types. One case of unilateral nystagmus was without manifest ocular or cerebral defects, two cases were in conjunction with diseases of the central nervous system, and one case in conjunction with

toxoplasmosis and retinochoroiditis. Various theories concerning causal factors of nystagmus are discussed.—D. Prager.

5684. Ogle, Kenneth N. (Mayo Foundation, Rochester, Minn.) Theory of the induced effect in binocular vision. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1949, 39, 1057-1058.—Abstract.

5685. Pascal, Joseph I. Role of the cardinal points in the correction of ametropia. *Eye, Ear, Nose Thr. Mon.*, 1950, 29, 24-28.—Corrections for various refractive errors are described to show that the significant optical changes produced by correcting lenses are displacements of the cardinal points of the eye and not necessarily changes in total refractive power.—A. C. Hoffman.

5686. Pickford, R. W. (Glasgow U., Scotland.) A study of the Ishihara test for colour blindness. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1949, 40, 71-80.—Results obtained from the Ishihara test were compared with those obtained from a color rotor test employing colored papers and two tests involving different forms of an anomaloscope. Although the Ishihara test was successful in distinguishing major red-green defectives from normal and color weak subjects, it failed to distinguish between extreme and moderate color-blind subjects, between protanopes and deuteranopes and between the various minor defects revealed by the other three tests.—L. E. Thune.

5687. Pickford, R. W. (U. Glasgow, Scotland.) Three pedigrees for colour blindness. *Nature, Lond.*, 1950, 165, 82.—Three pedigrees involving color blindness are discussed in relation to the two-locus theory of the inheritance of red-green blindness. "The two-locus theory is supported by the observation that certain women carrying genes from both series are of normal phenotype, and the discovery all over the world of fewer women defectives than would be expected on the single-locus theory. . . ."—A. C. Hoffman.

5688. Saltzman, Dorothy C., & Garner, W. R. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) Accuracy of visual estimation of azimuth position. *J. Psychol.*, 1950, 29, 453-467.—The purpose was to determine the accuracy of estimating angular position. Measurements were made by having subjects directly estimate the angular size represented by two fixed lights, and by having them adjust one light with respect to another to produce a specified angular size. The effect of reference lights on accuracy was also studied. The apparatus consisted essentially of a wooden perimeter constructed as an arc of a circle with a radius of four feet, on eye level for a seated subject. Sizes of angles below 45° were overestimated, and those above 45° were underestimated. Variation in errors was greatest around 80°. An additional reference angle had little effect on constant errors, but produced a large drop in variable errors in the region of the reference angle and at the angle one-half and twice the size of the reference angle.—R. W. Husband.

5689. Saylor, Charles Proffer, (National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.), Brice, Arthur T., & Zernike, F. Color phase contrast: requirements and applications. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1949, 39, 1053.—Abstract.

(See also abstracts 5599, 5757, 5758, 5982, 6060, 6105, 6110)

AUDITION

5690. Gilford, C. L. S. (British Broadcasting Corp., 42-44 Nightingale Square, London.), & Somerville, T. Discrimination of pitch in short pulses of sound. *Nature, Lond.*, 1950, 165, 643.—10 subjects were instructed to match the pitch of a continuous tone introduced to 1 ear-phone from an audio-frequency oscillator with the pitch of 3- or 6-cycle pulse tones introduced to the other ear-phone either from a variable attenuator, a 'dead' sound measurement room, a normal talk studio, or a reverberation room. Performance in each of the 8 conditions was scored as percentage deviation from the true frequency. Differences between mean values were not found to be significant for direct-phones vs. dead-room, nor for talk-studio vs. reverberation-room conditions. However, a highly significant difference was observed between the combined data for the non-reverberative conditions (the first pair above) and the combined reverberative data (less error). Also, the mean error scores for 3-cycle pulses were almost twice as great as for 6-cycle pulses, as is expected from knowledge of the energy spectrum of these pulses.—A. C. Hoffman.

5691. Hawkins, Joseph E., Jr., & Kniazuk, Michael. (Merck Institute, Rahway, N. J.) The recovery of auditory nerve action potentials after masking. *Science*, 1950, 111, 567-568.—Observations are reported "which indicate that masking is not a matter of maintained refractory state alone," as proposed by Stevens and Davis, although the observations "do not reveal the nature of other factors concerned in masking."—B. R. Fisher.

RESPONSE PROCESSES

5692. Chernikoff, Rube; Gregg, Lee, W., & Brogden, W. J. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) The effect of fixed duration stimulus magnitude upon reaction time to a response terminated stimulus. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1950, 43, 123-128.—"The present experiment was designed to test the hypothesis that the facilitation of reaction time by the condition of response termination of the auditory stimulus is a function of the duration of the fixed duration stimulus paired with it." Using separate groups of subjects, fixed duration intervals of 100, 200, 400, 800 and 1400 ms. were compared with the response terminated reaction times. "A statistically significant reduction in reaction time to the response terminated stimulus condition was found for the groups which received durations of 400, 800, 1400 and 2000 ms." The size of the differences increased progressively from 100 to 1400 ms.—L. I. O'Kelly.

5693. Farris, Edmond J. (Wistar Institute, Philadelphia, Pa.) **Human fertility and problems of the male.** White Plains, N. Y.: Author's Press, 1950. xvi, 211 p. \$5.00.—To aid in the understanding and application of scientific principles of reproduction, this reports a research program undertaken for the development of a practical method for aiding the involuntarily childless. Discusses techniques devised for determining time of ovulation in female and the index of potential fertility in the male. Deals for the most part with causes and alleviation of sterility in the male; a later volume will be devoted to the female. 42-item bibliography.—A. J. Sprow.

5694. Gilman, Thelma T., Marcuse, F. L., & Moore, A. U. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.) **Animal hypnosis: a study in the induction of tonic immobility in chickens.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1950, 43, 99-111.—After a short review of the historical background of the problem 4 experiments are described. Repeated immobilizations over 40 trials on 21 days showed a progressive decrease in proportion of susceptibility and in duration of the trance; when a number of trials are given on a single day no changes were noticed. A group of birds tamed by consistent handling over a 54-day period prior to immobilization showed a significant decrease in susceptibility, as compared to groups which had not had the handling. Changing a number of aspects of the induction situation results in an increase in susceptibility.—L. I. O'Kelly.

5695. Lawson, Robert W. (U. Sheffield, Eng.) **Blinking and sleep.** *Nature, Lond.*, 1950, 165, 81-82.—The interblink periods of a man and a woman directly observed during a long train journey were essentially the same when awake with eyes open and when resting with eyes closed; but during sleep bilateral lid movements ceased entirely.—A. C. Hoffman.

5696. Licklider, Louise C., & Licklider, J. C. R. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) **Observations on the hoarding behavior of rats.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1950, 43, 129-134.—Six 30-day rats were observed in a hoarding apparatus under conditions of satiation. Choice was afforded between plain food pellets and similar pellets wrapped in aluminum foil. All of the animals showed hoarding behavior and some of the animals showed a strong preference for the foil-wrapped pellets. Thus, deprivation is not a necessary condition for hoarding.—L. I. O'Kelly.

5697. MacKay, R. A., & Ferguson, J. K. W. (Institute of Aviation Medicine, Toronto, Can.) **Influence of various anti-motion-sickness drugs on normal psychomotor and mental faculties.** *Rev. canad. Biol.*, 1950, 9, 82.—Abstract.

(See also abstract 5600)

COMPLEX PROCESSES AND ORGANIZATIONS

5698. Capek, Milic. (Carleton Coll., Northfield, Minn.) **Stream of consciousness and "durée**

réelle." *Phil. phenomenol. Res.*, 1950, 10, 331-353.—In spite of similarities there was an important difference between James's "stream of consciousness" and Bergson's "durée réelle." The difference involves divergent views of the past in its relation to the present. While both philosophies are temporalist James stresses mainly change and fluidity. Bergson, on the other hand, emphasizes persistence as well as flux. And, while James suggests "perpetual perishing" and the disappearance of the past, Bergson stresses the preservation of even the remote past by its indefinable coloring of the present. In the last stages of his thought James arrived at an analysis of the past analogous to Bergson's. Finally both men came to affirm the true temporality of reality in general. Spanish summary.—P. E. Lichtenstein.

5699. Fodor, Nandor. **Nightmares of bears.** *Amer. Imago*, 1949, 6, 341-352.—The bear often symbolizes destructive force and may appear in dreams when, because of some real or fancied transgression, the fear of the strong parent comes to mind. In English and German speaking peoples, because of linguistic reasons, dreams of bears may also illustrate the trauma of birth. The hugging bear may symbolize destructive love.—W. A. Varvel.

5700. Grantham, Marcus. (7742 Main St., Flushing, L. I., N. Y.) **The sexual symbolism of hats.** *Amer. Imago*, 1949, 6, 281-295.—The occurrence of the hat as a sexual symbol is surveyed in everyday life, in superstitions, and in the use of language. The connection between the thing represented and the symbol itself is traced to the shape of the earliest helmets and to the custom of wearing a feather (or perhaps the amputated genital itself) to show the number of slain enemies.—W. A. Varvel.

5701. Katz, Irwin. (U. Buffalo, N. Y.) **Emotional expression in failure: a new hypothesis.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1950, 45, 329-349.—70 college students, divided into experimental and control groups, were asked twice to draw a human face, using pencil, eraser, and a sheet containing a faintly drawn and incomplete outline of a face. Between drawings the experimental group was frustrated with a series of unsolvable matchstick problems. Specific changes in drawing expression which accompanied failure were studied by means of qualitative analysis followed by ratings. To explain the changes in graphic expression 2 hypotheses were derived: "(1) Covering up, or self-concealment insulates the person against the powerfield of the thwarter; (2) Apathy, or depressed psychological functioning, reduces emotional tension and lessens awareness of the implications of failure. Sensitivity to potentially disruptive stimuli, both internal and external, is reduced."—H. P. David.

5702. Kelman, Herbert C. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) **Effects of success and failure on "suggestibility" in the autokinetic situation.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1950, 45, 267-285.—An experiment was designed to test the effects of success and failure on an individual's suggestibility. Subjects were asked to judge the movements of a stationary

point of light which appeared to be moving. The extent to which the subjects' judgments were influenced by judgments of "confederates" posing as fellow-subjects served as an index of suggestibility. Results are described and discussed in detail. They tended to bear out the general hypotheses of the study: "success and failure affect suggestibility in a manner predictable by the principles of reinforcement and related principles of learning; and suggestibility reflects an individual's previous experience."—H. P. David.

5703. Kennedy, John L., Gottsdanker, Robt. M., Armington, John C., & Gray, Florence E. The kappa rhythm and problem-solving behavior. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1949, 1, 516.—Abstract and discussion.

5704. Koenig, O. Gestalt und Leistung. (Pattern and performance.) *Umwelt*, 1949, 2(3), 12-14.—A comparison of behavior capacities in the mammalian series is undertaken, in relation to organic equipment. On the one hand there is found an extensive uniform stimulus-response or "signal" system, on the other a hierarchy of performance in intelligence and learning which reaches its height in the unique intelligent use of tools by anthropoid apes. Lower primates as well as certain rodents by virtue of their hand structure might be expected to use tools, however, they lack the highly developed brain which creates for primates a much more heterogeneous environment and introduces more complex associations. Use of tools by anthropoids is one valid sign of superior intelligence; however, the superior stage, readjustment of one tool through the use of another, has been attained by man alone.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)

5705. Lebedev, K. I. K voprosu ob izlozhenii teorii voli v uchebnikakh psikhologii. (The question of presentation of the theory of will in psychological textbooks.) *Sovetsk. pedagog.*, 1950, No. 1, 64-67.—The problem of will is a cardinal one for the psychology of personality, and has great significance for important problems of communist training. Present texts give merely a description of the subjective experiences of the will process but offer no general theory of will. The author proposes that in the future textbook writers and teachers of psychology distinguish more clearly between the broad concept of will as action executed in the pursuance of human desires, and the narrower concept of will as the capacity of man to control and direct his behavior in the overcoming of obstacles both external and internal. Further, this trait of will, just as all of human consciousness, is a product of socio-historical conditions.—R. A. Bauer.

5706. Myers, Robert Cobb. (Educational Testing Service, Princeton, N. J.) A study of rationalization. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1950, 41, 149-160.—Significant differences, on 90 out of 145 items of an attitude-interest questionnaire, were found between the responses of students already in college and the responses of applicants whose admission to college was not yet assured. While the numerical results

alone do not identify their cause, an examination of the type and direction of the differences indicates that rationalization occurred. Those who were still unaccepted applicants tended to present a "better" picture of themselves; for instance, they put more emphasis on "intellectual" objectives and on concern for world affairs, and they were more appreciative of schools and teachers. It was noted that differentiation of the groups was clearer on items offering seven choices than on those offering a smaller number.—E. B. Mallory.

5707. Pastore, Nicholas. (Hunter Coll., New York.) A neglected factor in the frustration-aggression hypothesis: a comment. *J. Psychol.*, 1950, 29, 271-279.—The author points out a lack in the explanation by the Yale Group of aggression, when they state "aggression is always a consequence of frustration . . . [frustration is] that condition which exists when a goal-response suffers interference." He points out that the objective situation is insufficient, since comprehension or adequate explanation can reconcile one to delay or interference. He further criticized the authors' experimental procedures as undoubtedly "irrational and unjustified" to many subjects.—R. W. Husband.

5708. Philpott, S. J. F. (U. Coll., London, Eng.) Apparent relations between psychological and physical constants. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1950, 40, 137-148.—The author found quite close relations between the psychological constants T_0 and p (derived from the curve of mental output), and certain physical constants, but ". . . in no case is there any evidence that they are more than accidental arithmetical equalities." "On the other hand, there are too many such apparent coincidences to make one happy with a purely negative judgment. Moreover, there is the fact that T_0 and p bespeak regularities in the curve of mental work that cannot possibly be explained in terms of ordinary psychological processes. The regularities in question are much more likely to be due to physical or chemical processes."—L. E. Thune.

5709. Rapport, Nathan. (116-25 204th Street, St. Albans 11, N. Y.) Pleasant dreams! *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1948, 22, 309-317.—Some aspects of dream life which are discussed are: the frequent causation of dreams by sensations from the body or surroundings, impressions of telepathy, clairvoyance, and precognition during deep sleep, absurd and impossible situations which arise during dreams, marked differences between one's personality within the dream and the waking personality, and the existence of widespread amnesia about dream events. To help cultivate an awareness of and memory for dreams, the author suggests ". . . the cultivation of interest in mental pictures, intense enough to persist while they occupy the mind."—W. A. Winnick.

(See also abstract 5660)

LEARNING & MEMORY

5710. Applezweig, Mortimer H. The role of effort in learning and extinction. *Microfilm Abstr.*,

1950, 10(1), 124.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1950, U. Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 62 p., \$1.00, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 1501.

5711. Ashby, W. Ross. (Barnwood House, Gloucester, Eng.) A new mechanism which shows simple conditioning. *J. Psychol.*, 1950, 29, 343-347.—Several mechanical models to demonstrate conditioning have been devised, but all are too complex and demand detailed specifications if they are to succeed. Clear-cut conditioning does occur in organisms too primitive to have a nervous system. The author proposes a simple theory and has constructed an electrical apparatus to prove that the theoretical reasoning is sound—which was demonstrated in that performance agreed with expectation. Details and a wiring diagram are given.—R. W. Husband.

5712. Duggan, Lucy. (U. Coll., Cork, Ireland.) An experiment on immediate recall in secondary school children. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1950, 40, 149-154.—An immediate recall test was administered to mixed groups of secondary school students. "The test was divided into: (a) observational noting of common objects, (b) word memory, (c) number memory. The objects to be remembered were shown to the children, the words and numbers were presented verbally." The immediate written recall records indicated that, "... while girls surpassed boys in observational noting and in word memory, boys were better than girls at remembering numbers."—L. E. Thune.

5713. Estes, William K. (U. Indiana, Bloomington.) Some reflections on the concept of secondary drive—a reply to Professor Mowrer. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1950, 43, 152-153.—Estes objects to Mowrer's account, (see 24: 5715), of his experimental results on the grounds of non-testability. "The theory amounts, factually, to a resolution to assume that some secondary drive must have been present and reduced whenever learning is produced by the operation of secondary reinforcement, and thus cannot be contradicted by any empirical findings."—L. I. O'Kelly.

5714. Littman, Richard A. (U. Oregon, Eugene.) Latent learning in a T-maze after two degrees of training. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1950, 43, 135-147.—This investigation utilized groups of rats run for 7 or 3 days under thirst motivation in a single unit T-maze before being switched to hunger motivation. "The results were analyzed in several ways and led to different answers to the question at issue. Specifically 1) when total scores are analyzed the importance of reinforcement is emphasized, but when 2) patterns of response are examined, there appears to be some learning in the absence of reinforcement." A discussion is given of the basic differences in the observational units used by reinforcement and non-reinforcement theorists. 19 references.—L. I. O'Kelly.

5715. Mowrer, O. H. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) Comment on Estes' study: "Generalization of

secondary reinforcement from the primary drive." *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1950, 43, 148-151.—The writer takes issue with Estes' statement (see 24: 1044): "It is suggested that since the effectiveness of a secondary reinforcer clearly is not specific to the original drive, it will not be profitable to define the concept of reinforcement in terms of drive reduction." Mowrer feels, rather, that "a stimulus which betokens primary drive-reduction, but does not actually produce it, may nevertheless produce a reduction in a concomitant secondary drive and thus provide conditions for, often quite powerful, 'secondary reinforcement.'"—L. I. O'Kelly.

5716. Ritchie, B. F., Aeschliman, B., & Pierce, P. (Swarthmore Coll., Pa.) Studies in spatial learning. VIII. Place performance and the acquisition of place dispositions. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1950, 43, 73-85.—The writers present the following hypothesis for test: "Although simple T-maze learning is based, in the early stages, upon the acquisition of a place disposition, with continued practice, involving frequent repetition of the learned response, a kinesthetic habit is developed." Using a one-unit elevated T-maze, having variable conditions prior to the choice point, one group of rats was run with the pre-choice point turns varied between RLLR and LRRL sequences, another group with a fixed sequence, and a third with a conventional straight stem. Results indicated a strong place-choice tendency for the first group, which had little chance of developing kinesthetic habits, and no differences between place and response choices for the other groups.—L. I. O'Kelly.

5717. Thacker, Lloyd. (U. California, Berkeley.) An investigation of non-instrumental learning. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1950, 43, 86-98.—Experiments are described in which rats were allowed short periods of exploration in a maze while in a satiated condition, and were tested under a 10-hour hunger; extra-maze cues were made prominent. On the test trial the maze was rotated 180° for one group. In the first experiment the animals were allowed to explore as a group. No incidental learning appeared. In the second experiment each animal explored individually, and evidence of "non-instrumental learning" appeared. "The nature of such learning is held to be not in agreement with learning theories which postulate specific need reduction. The results are construed rather to support the postulate that the motivation for learning is central and neural, and that organized and proliferated cognitive structure itself is the 'goal' toward which learning moves."—L. I. O'Kelly.

5718. Tsao, J. C. (U. Hong Kong, China.) A study in the recognition of figures. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1949, 40, 57-67.—Retention of drawn figures, exposed for 2 sec. each, was measured after intervals ranging from 1 min. to 72 hrs. by the recognition method. "... as intervals between presentation and recognition lengthened, percentages of correct recognition decreased; and ... the deviations in recognition were scattered more widely, and the

subject tended to take more forms as the original stimulus." The results are discussed in terms of their implications for Gestalt theory and for related phenomena observed in the retention of rote verbal materials and in the generalization of conditioned responses.—L. E. Thune.

THINKING & IMAGINATION

(See abstract 5748)

INTELLIGENCE

5719. Burks, Barbara S., & Roe, Anne. Studies of identical twins reared apart. *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1949, 63(5), Whole No. 300, v, 62 p.—A posthumous report of 4 sets of identical twins which were reared apart and were studied by Burks just before her untimely death. Roe has brought this material together and concludes from the findings that "despite fairly long-continued separation of the twin pairs, the data previewed do not offer any very dramatic evidence of the relative influences of nature and nurture." An elaborate rating scale for comparing the twins is described. 15 references.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

5720. Penrose, L. S. (*U. Coll., London, Eng.*) Genetical influences on the intelligence level of the population. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1950, 40, 128-136.—Arguing from both a psychological and a genetical point of view the author presents evidence to indicate that the average level of intelligence is not decreasing as has sometimes been reported. "... probably the level of intellectual ability in the population, though subject to fluctuations due to environmental changes, is based upon a stable genetical system." "... it is reasonable to regard the part of the population which is most fertile but least well adapted to scholastic training as a necessary and quite normal part of the structure, giving genetical stability to the whole group."—L. E. Thune.

5721. Spearman, Charles, & Jones, LL. Wynn. Human ability. London & New York: Macmillan, 1950. vii, 198 p. \$2.50.—Planned as a continuation of Spearman's *Abilities of Man*, (see 1: 1860), this book contains a brief historical survey of factor analysis, a consideration of the existence and nature of *G*, and an analysis of important factorial studies on intelligence, verbal and mechanical factors, speed, inertia, attention, memory, oscillation, and others. Three general factors are established: *G*, noegenesis with abstraction; *p*, perseverance; and *O*, oscillation.—J. Bucklew.

PERSONALITY

5722. Cattell, Raymond B. (*U. Illinois, Urbana.*) The main personality factors in questionnaire, self-estimate material. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1950, 31, 3-8.—Report of "factorization for a population of 370 young men and women of a questionnaire of 80 variables carefully chosen to represent, by high-loaded 'markers,' all factors suspected from previous separate, unrelated researches." 19 factors were

found, 4 of which the author believes may be "spurious or residual." To the "12 factors confirmed in existence and independence . . . the present study adds three 'new' factors as follows: Masculinity-Femininity; Hysteroid Aggressiveness; Conventional, Unimaginative 'Annoyance at Superiority.'"—J. C. Franklin.

5723. Cattell, R. B., Maxwell, E. F., Light, B. H., & Unger, M. P. (*U. Illinois, Urbana.*) The objective measurement of attitudes. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1949, 40, 81-90.—". . . advance in the measurement of motivation and dynamic traits generally, requires not so much concentration on statistical scaling refinements of present verbal methods as more psychological ingenuity in devising varied methods based on psychodynamic principles. . . ." The object of the study ". . . was to explore widely for tests of any validity . . ." which could later be refined to yield higher reliabilities and validities. An exploratory study employed 25 such methods, 10 of which are described with respect to experimental details and rationale. Validation data are given for 16 methods. 20 references.—L. E. Thune.

5724. Fairbairn, W. Ronald D. Steps in the development of an object-relations theory of the personality. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1949, 22, 26-31.—An object relations theory of the personality is contrasted with an impulse theory. Freud's id, ego, and super-ego are replaced by a central ego and two subsidiary egos. "The internalization of objects is the direct expression of the libidinal needs of an original object-seeking ego in the face of the vicissitudes of its early object-relationships."—E. R. Hilgard.

5725. Hellpach, Willy. (*U. Heidelberg, Germany.*) Geopsychie; die Menschenseele unter dem Einfluss von Wetter und Klima, Boden und Landschaft. (Geography and the mind; the influence of weather, climate, soil, and terrain on human personality.) Stuttgart: Ferdinand Enke, 1950. xii, 271 p. 18.40 German m.—The sixth edition since 1911, and the first revision since 1939, proposes an applied science of adjustment in the physical environment. Four main sections, named in the subtitle, assemble data from geography, meteorology, physics, physiology, and psychology as a basis for determining optimal behavior under natural conditions and goals for creation of artificial surroundings. 43 pages of annotations.—R. Tyson.

5726. McKellar, Peter. Provocation to anger and the development of attitudes of hostility. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1950, 40, 104-114.—The frustration-aggression hypothesis is criticized on the grounds of ambiguity and over-generalization. Experimental data are presented to support the contention that "... the subject's apprehension of a stimulus situation, and not the situation as objectively defined, is of central relevance to anger provocation and the development of these attitudes." "... aggressiveness arises as a result of what is felt to be encroachment upon the subject as an organism, as a per-

sonality, and in respect of his activities and external emotional involvements."—*L. E. Thune.*

5727. Saul, L. J., Davis, Hallowell, & Davis, P. A. Psychological correlations with the electroencephalogram. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1949, 1, 515.—Abstract and discussion.

5728. von Bracken, Helmut. (*Inst. Pedagogy & Psychol. Braunschweig, Germany.*) *Grenzen der Vererbung.* (Limitations of heredity.) *Sonderdr. Bild. Erzie. Msch. Pädog.*, 1949, 2, 676-688.—Theoretical implications of research studies in heredity are discussed with special emphasis on experiments with monozygotic twins. The data lend support to Stern's theory of "convergence." Both heredity and environment converge in the development of personality rather than either being the sole determinant. The writer suggests that hereditary factors may influence different aspects of personality in varied ways, limited by individual differences.—*H. P. David.*

(See also abstracts 5845, 5879)

AESTHETICS

5729. Bergler, Edmund. (251 Central Park West, New York.) A new misconception in literary criticism. *Amer. Imago*, 1949, 6, 275-279.—The psychologies of the writer and of the actor are outlined to refute the supposed discovery that a writer (for example, Dickens or Poe) is at bottom a frustrated actor.—*W. A. Varvel.*

5730. Bliss, Hilde Scheuer, & Bliss, Donald Thayer. (2515 Piedmont Ave., Berkeley, Calif.) Coleridge's "Kubla Khan." *Amer. Imago*, 1949, 6, 261-273.—Coleridge is a "prime example of the artist annihilated by the society and morals of his time." He gave up the practice of poetry "because of its fundamentally sexual nature" and attempted in his critical essays "to make it the loyal . . . handmaiden of an ethics by its nature asexual." *Kubla Khan* and *Christabel* remained unfinished because forbidden sexual material threatened to rise into consciousness. His later opium addiction and melancholy point to an oral psychosis.—*W. A. Varvel.*

5731. Bonaparte, Marie. The life and works of Edgar Allan Poe, a psycho-analytic interpretation. London: Imago, 1949. xi, 749 p. 35 s.—A study of Poe's unconscious drives, phantasies, and desires as revealed in his life and works. The themes of the father who disappeared before Poe was 2, of the mother who died before he was 3, and of his foster parents, are traced through Poe's life and poems, his tales of the mother, and tales of the father. A final section discusses literature: its function and elaboration and Poe's message to others. 189-item bibliography.—*A. J. Sprow.*

5732. Ehrenzweig, Anton. Unconscious formation in art. Parts III and IV. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1949, 22, 88-109.—Two projection processes operate in perception, and these are in conflict. On the one hand, there is the surface tendency to

perceive things as more symmetrical than they are (the tendency toward the "good gestalt.") On the other hand, there is the pan-genital urge to project sexual meaning into any form perceived. Artists tend to be less subject than others to perceptual constancies, and more aware of changing form aspects. Whenever there is an artistic revolution (as in the introduction of perspective, or the later color revolution under the Impressionists) it is followed by a new realism that tends to put restrictions upon free expression. By making art "scientific," guilt feelings are lessened. Similar kinds of thinking lead to an interpretation of the stages in scientific progress based upon successive waves of guilt feelings when old myths are broken. (See 23:643.)—*E. R. Hilgard.*

5733. Farnsworth, Paul R. (*Stanford U., Calif.*) *Musical taste; its measurement and cultural nature.* Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1950. 96 p. \$1.50.—This is a record of a substantial number of experiments in which there are attempts to measure several aspects of musical taste. Evidence is offered to refute the theory that taste is whimsical as well as the notion that it obeys metaphysical or natural laws. Taste is placed in the category of folkways and found to be relative in time and place. Pooled judgments of the musically elite and the musically naive, the relative amounts of attention devoted to composers in scholarly treatises, and the extent to which the compositions of these same composers have been recorded, have been broadcasted or have been played by the leading American symphony orchestras yield broadly similar data.—*P. R. Farnsworth.*

5734. Frade Correia, João. *Dinamene ou o drama psicológico de Camões.* (Dinamene or the psychological drama of de Camoens.) Oporto, Portugal: Castelo Branco, 1946. 110, iv p.—The lyricism, the religiosity, and the love of the Portuguese poet, de Camoens, are evaluated. Attention is drawn to the spiritualizing and inspiring influence exerted upon him by Dinamene, an Oriental woman with whom he fell truly in love and who later lost her life in a shipwreck. "Dinamene was, like Beatrice in Dante, the external stimulus which ignited the beauty of soul of the poet."—*F. C. Sumner.*

5735. Jankelevitch, S. *Le délire onirique dans les drames de Shakespeare.* (Delirium associated with oneirodynia in Shakespeare's drama.) *Psyché*, 1950, 5, 305-328.—A psychoanalytical dissertation of Macbeth, the man. His actions and thoughts are analysed in the light of his day dreams, terrifying visions and hallucinations. This is the first of several Shakespearean drama to be analysed from the psychoanalytic point of view by the author.—*G. Besnard.*

5736. Leschnitzer, Adolf F. (7238-113 St., Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y.) *Faust and Moses.* *Amer. Imago*, 1949, 6, 229-243.—Both the Moses and the Faust story captured the young Goethe's imagination. He identified himself with both figures and fused them into one. The author presents evidence from Goethe's *Poetry and Truth* and supplements

Burdach's investigation with modern psychological insight.—W. A. Varvel.

5737. Lundin, Robert W. (Hamilton Coll., Clinton, N. Y.) The development and validation of a set of musical ability tests. *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1949, 63(10), Whole No. 305, iii, 20 p.—Lundin has attempted to construct and validate a group of tests for music abilities which have not been measured by other existing psychometric instruments and which he believes are "important constituents of a musical personality." He has developed five tests: (1) interval discrimination; (2) melodic transposition; (3) mode discrimination; (4) melodic sequences; and (5) rhythmic sequences. Reliability coefficients (computed by the split-half method for each group separately) are high enough to be used for general predictive purposes, particularly when total scores are used. 37 references.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

5738. Reik, Theodor. The three women in a man's life. *Amer. Imago*, 1949, 6, 245-259.—In Offenbach's *Tales of Hoffman* there is the story of a young man's three tragic loves: Olympia, an automaton; Guiletta, a heartless courtesan; and Antonia, a consumptive singer. The personalities of the three and their particular sequence represent the various aspects woman has in a man's life: the mother, object of the love of the helpless and dependent little boy; the desired mistress of the man; and the personification of death, the mother upon whom we call in the last hour. Reference is made to Shakespeare's *Lear* and *Merchant of Venice*.—W. A. Varvel.

5739. Rudner, Richard. (Washington U., St. Louis, Mo.) The ontological status of the esthetic object. *Phil. phenomenol. Res.*, 1950, 10, 380-388.—An examination of Lewis's *An Analysis of Knowledge and Valuation* reveals three candidates for the status of the esthetic object. "First, the intention of the artist or the ideal which that intention projects." Second, a "kind of abstract entity which may be instanced in two printings of a poem or two renditions of a piece of music." Third, "the physical individual which incorporates this abstraction or approximates to this ideal, and serves on some occasions as the vehicle of its presentation." The second possibility is singled out for critical discussion, and difficulties which lead Lewis to hypostatize an abstract entity as the esthetic object are examined. Lewis's solution is found to have counter-intuitive consequences and is therefore untenable as an analysis.—P. E. Lichtenstein.

5740. Schneider, Daniel F. The psychoanalyst and the artist. New York: Farrar, Straus, 1950. xiv, 306 p. \$4.00.—Creative works are transformations of the unconscious. The artist changes a private dream to an expression intelligible, esthetic, and appealing to the universal consciousness of man. The principles of art are the principles of Oedipal premise and transference conflict. Psychoanalysis can help liberate and fortify artistic talent by removing rationalizations and releasing repressed portions of the self. Illustrative excerpts from So-

phocles, Delacroix, Chagall, Picasso, Da Vinci, Van Gogh, Shakespeare, and Arthur Miller. 20 suggested references. 11 paintings.—D. Prager.

5741. Webster, Peter Dow. (Norwich U., Northfield, Vt.) A critical fantasy or fugue. *Amer. Imago*, 1949, 6, 297-309.—Shakespeare's *Venus and Adonis* and Kafka's *A Country Doctor* suggest "the principal function of art as a propitiation for unconscious guilt, an invitation for the reader to share this guilt, and the excellence of the unconscious defense against the original trauma, always to be considered oral in nature." Both works conceal the breast complex and offer instead a symbolic representation of castration-death wounds.—W. A. Varvel.

5742. Wolfenstein, Martha, (Columbia U., New York), & Leites, Nathan. Movies: a psychological study. Glencoe, Ill.: Free Press, 1950. 316 p. \$4.00.—Assuming that contemporary American, British, and French films represent recurrent daydreams indicative of widely diffused feelings and attitudes in their cultures, the authors trace the regularities and variations in the treatment of (1) relations between lovers and loved ones, (2) relations between parents and children and other familial relations, (3) violence and the relations between killers and victims, criminals and investigators, and (4) relations between those who look and those who are looked at, the experience of the excluded onlooker and professional public performers. In a note on data and interpretations, the authors classify their statements into those about (1) the manifest themes in the films, (2) guesses about the psychological processes of movie makers and audiences to account for the emotional significance of recurrent themes, and (3) certain assumptions about real-life patterns in American culture and how they are connected with the movie themes.—N. L. Gage.

(See also abstract 6046)

DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

CHILDHOOD & ADOLESCENCE

5743. Blochmann, Elisabeth. Das Kind in der englischen Welt. (The child in the English world.) *Sammlung*, 1950, 5, 88-92.—A comparison is made of two groups: English children whose heritage is English with English children whose descent is non-English or who have emigrated to England. The phylogenetic aspect and the inheritance of an art to live based upon the communality of national heritage for many centuries are stressed. The English child is considered being sure of himself, emotionally controlled and ready to help others. Because the school imposes a less important role upon the family the child becomes independent at an earlier stage. Feelings traditionally associated with German family life are almost totally lacking in England. The feeling of security still prevalent on the Isles despite airplanes and atom bombs is coupled with an unshaken national conscience. Importance is also ascribed to "fair play."—M. J. Stanford.

5744. Burlingham, Dorothy, & Freud, Anna. Kriegskinder. (War children.) London: Imago, 1949. 82 p. 5s.—This pamphlet summarizes the experiences and observations of the operation of the Hampstead Nurseries in England between December 1940 and February 1942. During this period the Nursery cared for 103 evacuees and its work fell into 4 functions: therapy, prophylaxis, research, and training of personnel. The psychological reactions to separation and to the various effects of the war were found to be negligible in small children except for dissolution of family. One of the chief findings was that abnormal reactions to evacuation were mostly due to the nature in which it was carried out. Thus, the report recommends a gradual separation procedure rather than a sudden traumatic break.—W. Gruen.

5745. Cohig, Ruth C. (Colorado Dept. Public Health, Denver), & Mason, Helen A. Medical social work and the premature baby. *Child*, 1950, 14, 157-158; 163.—Medical social service is an integral part of the specialized program for premature babies at the Colorado General Hospital in Denver. Case work service from a medical social worker is made available to the parents of all premature infants cared for in the center. This includes service to the mother while in the hospital and follow-up service to baby and family in their community. This article describes briefly the cooperation of the medical social worker with doctors and nurses in the hospital and counseling of the family, with a detailed case study to illustrate these services.—M. F. Fiedler.

5746. Colm, Hanna. (Children's Hospital, Washington, D. C.) The demand feeding schedule and the mother's personality. *Quart. J. Child Behavior*, 1949, 1, 172-177.—Some mothers frequently find themselves threatened by the flexibility of the demand feeding program. The pediatrician must be aware of the emotional implications involved and, from what he is able to ascertain about the mother's personality, help her to work out a schedule which will avoid anxiety as much as possible.—L. N. Mendes.

5747. Dingwall, Mary. Maintenance of mental health. 3. Going to school—the second five years. *Ment. Hlth, Lond.*, 1949, 9, 31-33.—Problems faced by the child entering the Infant School at age 5 are discussed and the techniques employed by the School to ease the child's adjustments are stressed. Ages 7 to 11 are termed "scientific," with the child concerned with the objective universe and the collection and classification of facts about it. Among healthy children, these years are characterized by fewer emotional disturbances and, in fact, by less emotionality than any other period.—G. E. Copple.

5748. Gupta, S. B. Types of relations expressed by the conjunction "because." *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1947, 22, 44-54.—54 children between the ages of 6 and 8 were given one of Jean Piaget's tests. The conclusions are somewhat in disagreement with those of Piaget. The child does not give elaborate ex-

planations because he does not feel that it is necessary. This more practical aspect of logical thinking is acquired with experience. Socialization of thought, i.e., the understanding of other person's points of view, takes place before this stage of development. Most thinking of these children is directed. Some thinking involving the conjunction "because" is used to express other relationships which are not formally related to the specific problem but may be related to other possible problems and answer other possible questions. This is usually resorted to because of a lack of sufficient experience or training. The child between 6 and 8 reasons for the sake of putting forward his point of view.—W. E. Walton.

5749. Hay-Shaw, Cecil. (39 Queen Anne St., London, Eng.) Maintenance of mental health. 2. The first five years. *Ment. Hlth, Lond.*, 1949, 9, 3-6.—Although we remember little of what happened in the first five years of our lives, this period is exceedingly vital in character development. Frustrations inevitably arise when weaning is undertaken, when toilet training is imposed, and when the child learns that he cannot effectively compete with the same-sexed parent for the love of the opposite-sexed parent. Although growing up is no easy matter, the path can be infinitely smoothed if the home gives the love and security he needs.—G. E. Copple.

5750. Heimann, Paula. A discussion on archetypes and internal objects. II. Some notes on the psycho-analytic concept of introjected objects. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1949, 22, 8-15.—"Internal objects are the doubles of the most important figures in the child's life, i.e., of his parents and of himself. These doubles are as conceived by the child, and his conceptions differ widely from the originals."—E. R. Hilgard.

5751. Jones, Mary Cover, & Bayley, Nancy. (U. California, Berkeley.) Physical maturing among boys as related to behavior. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1950, 41, 129-148.—Physical ages of 90 boys were determined by skeletal x-rays. Contrasting extreme groups, of 16 boys each, were used in the study of early and late maturation. Observational measures showed the early-maturing group to be rated more physically attractive, neater, less animated, less "affected," less uninhibited and more relaxed. Their contemporaries tended to classify the early-maturing boys as less attention-getting, less restless, more assured, less talkative, more "grown-up," and more likely to have older friends. Psychological characteristics appear to run strikingly parallel to the rate of physical maturing, at least when extreme groups are compared.—E. B. Mallory.

5752. Loomba, Ram Murti. Number choice in Indian children. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1947, 22, 166-171.—The experiment of Eagleson and Lipford was repeated with this modification: Numbers 1 to 15 were used. The test was given to 929 subjects equally divided as to sex and ranging in age from 5 to 18 years of age. The preference for the middle number and for even numbers over odd numbers was demonstrated. There was a tendency to select num-

bers below 10 except the number 12 which is an even dozen and significant as a measure.—W. E. Walton.

5753. Makarenko, A. S. *Lektsii o vospitanii detei.* (Lectures on the training of children.) Moscow: Izdatel'stvo Akademii Pedagogicheskikh Nauk RSFSR, 1949. 161 p.—In general terms correct training of children must aim at the development of social responsibility no less than at the personal happiness of the child. Clearly structured aims, wholesome family life, moral and intellectual integrity of the parents, guidance rather than vigilance are cardinal principles of child training. Problems directly relating to such training are: parental authority, discipline, child play, work habits, family economy, cultural growth, and sex education. The matrix of good child training is *moderation*.—M. G. Nemets.

5754. Müller, Karl Valentin. *Zur Methode der soziologischen Begabtenforschung.* (About the method of sociologic investigation of the gifted.) *Sammlung*, 1950, 5, 49-62.—50,000 students in the governmental district of Hannover were used as subjects for a study of sociological investigation of giftedness. A pupil was considered as "begabt" (gifted) if a trained teacher judged him as being able to suffice normally the requirements of higher education and encouraged him to do so. Correlation was established between the various degrees of giftedness and Kretschmer's leptosome and non-leptosome types. Besides body type, hand measurements were taken and by combination of these two, another type, the so-called "reinerer" (purer) type emerged. The data show that giftedness is distributed according to the normal curve and that the differences are conditioned by heredity. It is also suggested that there exists a continuous decrease of giftedness which has amounted to 11% in 13 years.—M. J. Stanford.

5755. Szurek, S. A. (U. California, San Francisco.) *An attitude toward (child) psychiatry* (Pts. III & IV). *Quart. J. Child Behavior*, 1949, 1, 178-213.—This is the text of the 3rd and 4th of 6 lectures given at Langley Porter Clinic, San Francisco, 1948 (see 24: 5155). The character of the attitudes the child expresses towards himself and others is considered as the result of his interpersonal experience. Review is made of some of the changes which occur in the biologically given, original drives of the child. A discussion of the main problems of adolescence is followed by a consideration of dynamics of personality disorders. 13 references.—L. N. Mendes.

5756. Wallgren, Arvid. *Functional development during infancy.* *Acta paediatr., Stockh.*, 1949, 38, 637-645.—Early achievements such as prehension and sitting without support show very slight variations. More advanced functions such as walking and excretory control are much more individually variable. A simple diagram of functional development during infancy intended for general use in the Swedish children's welfare centers is presented.—D. Prager.

5757. Wick, Ralph E. (Rapid City, S. D.) *Geriatrics and optometry.* *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1950, 27, 109-116.—Review of general changes associated with aging.—M. R. Stoll.

5758. Wick, Ralph E. (Rapid City, S. D.) *Visual changes with age.* *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1950, 27, 179-186.—Discusses degenerative changes in the eye and also functional changes—decrease in pupil size, in acuity, and in glare resistance.—M. R. Stoll.

5759. Wolman, Benjamin. *The social development of Israel; youth.* *Jewish soc. Stud.*, 1949, 11, 283-306; 343-372.—This study encompasses data collected between 1943-47 from 4,000 boys and girls between 12-20. Interviews, diaries, questionnaires and observation were the research methods used. The author discusses the various interpersonal relationships which exist among these youths, and their relations with social institutions. A great deal of data concerns moral behavior and character growth. The monograph is organized on a developmental basis. The results give a picture of the moulding of Israeli youth prior to independence.—H. A. Grace.

(See also abstracts 5681, 5712, 5852, 5904, 5925)

MATURITY & OLD AGE

5760. Halsey, Marion S. [Ed.] (Welfare Council, New York.) *A selective bibliography on the welfare of older people.* New York: Welfare Council of New York City, 1949. iv, 46 p. \$1.00.—A selected, classified bibliography to 1 July 1949, devoted to the social welfare of the aging. Each of the sections: general, casework and counselling, community planning and organization, employment and preparation for retirement, financial aspects, health, housing, recreation, leisure-time activities and occupational therapy, and social and personal adjustment, is preceded by an introduction which indicates the scope and significance of the section. 15 additional bibliographies and names and addresses of 43 pertinent periodicals are given in appendices.—A. J. Sprow.

5761. Havighurst, Robert J. (U. Chicago, Ill.) *Problems of sampling and interviewing in studies of old people.* *J. Geront.*, 1950, 5, 158-167.—All individuals over 65 years in a midwestern town of about 6,000 population were included in a survey of sociological characteristics of the elderly population. Representative samples of individuals totalling 208 persons were interviewed individually. Successful interviews amounted to 76% of the sample, refusals 13% and "too ill" 11%. Upper class women and lower-middle class men and women were most resistant to being interviewed. Interviewing is regarded as more effective than mail questionnaires in obtaining information from the elderly.—J. E. Birren.

5762. Powell, John Walker. *Education for maturity; an empirical essay on adult group study.* New York: Hermitage House, 1949. x, 242 p. \$3.00.—Group study based on a book curriculum under

leadership oriented to major questions of common concern provides a "method and a vehicle for providing experiences, on an adult level, which can be implemented and controlled for the promotion of maturity." On this thesis the author discusses the meaning of maturity, describes the dynamics of group formation, and details the experiences of adult reading groups of which he was leader, relating the results to adult education. Four appendices present tested discussion sequences, annotated readings for group use, an index of books used, and a proposal to UNESCO for an international project.—A. S. Thompson.

5763. Pressey, S. L., & Simcoe, Elizabeth. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) Case study comparisons of successful and problem old people. *J. Geront.*, 1950, 5, 168-175.—Each student in university classes on adult life was given an outline and instructed to describe "... one old person in his acquaintance who showed satisfactory adjustment and one individual who was a personality problem." Results were analyzed for 349 "successful" and 204 "problem" old people. There appeared an advantage to adjustment of the elderly by living in a small town, being social active, gainfully occupied, and having many interests. Lists of "useful activities" and also "reactional activities" were compiled from the information gathered on the successful older people.—J. E. Birren.

(See also abstracts 5757, 5758, 5850)

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

5764. Bauer, Raymond A., & Riecken, Henry. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) Opinion in relation to personality and social organization. *Int. J. Opin. Attitude Res.*, 1949-50, 3, 513-529.—To formulate concepts designed for the articulation of opinion research with psychological and sociological theory, the authors develop a definition of opinion, distinctions between opinion, attitude, and belief, between "function of" and "function for" personality and social organization. Each of these distinctions is elaborated as to its implications for opinion research.—N. L. Gage.

5765. Carter, Launor; Haythorn, William, & Howell, Margaret. (U. Rochester, N. Y.) A further investigation of the criteria of leadership. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1950, 45, 350-358.—5 criteria of leadership ability were investigated: leader-less group technique, nominating method, ratings by faculty members, ratings by friends, and assessment of leadership in previous extracurricular activities. Intercorrelations tended to be low and indicated that "the generality of studies of leadership is limited by the nature of the particular criterion used." (See 23: 2640.)—H. P. David.

5766. Choisy, Maryse. Mythes d'hier et d'aujourd'hui. (Myths of yesterday and today.) *Psyché*, 1950, 5, 290-303.—Psychoanalysis with its many myths is considered by the communists as a means to "support the decomposition of the bourgeoisie."

Specific references are made to communist writers using myths of their own. The conclusion is that apparently myths have scientific basis if they apply to the communistic doctrine but lacked this scientific background when in the hands of the "wrong" persons.—G. Besnard.

5767. Frade Correia, João. Neurose da guerra. (Neurosis of war.) Oporto, Portugal: Castelo Branco, 1946. 124 p.—Contrasting medieval and modern life, the author sees the cause of present day unrest and war anxiety in the accentuation of materialism, technology, immoderate ambitions, and degrading pleasures, in the cultivation of aggression, in the ignoring of genuine spiritual values, and in the failure to unfold and perfect our interior faculties.—F. C. Sumner.

5768. Fredericson, Emil. (Roscoe B. Jackson Memorial Lab., Bar Harbor, Me.) Distributed versus massed experience in a traumatic situation. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1950, 45, 259-266.—21 hybrid puppies between 6 and 10 weeks old were exposed to a traumatic situation, which consisted of a small enclosed box not permitting escape. The puppies registered emotional disturbance by yelping. "Massed experience in a small enclosed space produced more yelps in puppies than distributed experience." Findings were significant beyond the 1% level of confidence. The author discusses the importance of the stimulus situation and duration as a determiner of emotional disturbance.—H. P. David.

5769. Grace, Harry A. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) Hostility, communication, and international tension: II. Social group backgrounds. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1950, 41, 161-172.—A verbal situation inventory was given to 210 students at Teachers College, Columbia University, to discover hostility characteristics and relate them to factors in the subjects' backgrounds. Autohostile, *laissez-faire*, verbal-hetero hostile and direct-hetero hostile reactions were scored in the three behavior fields, "everyday," professional, and international. Some group differences were found when comparisons were made between contrasting categories. The groups specifically studied were: Republicans, Democrats, Progressives, Protestants, Roman Catholics, those listed as non-religious, veterans, married persons, females, and second-generation Americans.—E. B. Mallory.

5770. Hemphill, John K. Situational factors in leadership. *Ohio St. Univ. Stud., Bur. Educ. Res. Monogr.*, 1949, No. 32, xii, 136 p.—Ten dimensions were developed pertaining to the group as a unit: size, viscosity, homogeneity, flexibility, stability, permeability, polarization, autonomy, intimacy, and control. Five additional dimensions pertain to the members' relation to the group and were position, participation, potency, hedonic tone, and dependency. The questionnaire method was used. Leadership adequacy was established by two ratings, the respondent's own judgment of the leader's over-all quality of leadership, and the respondent's judgment of the group's over-all evaluation of the leader's

quality. A 70-item behavior rating list and a general description by the respondent were used to obtain a description of the leader's behavior. Relations between leadership adequacy and the leader's behavior, between group dimensions and group behavior, and the interaction of leadership adequacy and the group dimensions were investigated. 55-item bibliography.—*W. G. Matheny.*

5771. Hennen, Urbane O. *The urbanization of contemporary society.* *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1950, 10(1), 30-32.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1949, New York U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 227 p., \$2.84, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 1489.

5772. Jennings, Helen Hall. *Leadership and isolation; a study of personality in inter-personal relations.* (2nd ed.) New York: Longmans, Green, 1950. xvii, 349 p. \$4.00.—The first edition (see 18: 202) emphasized the importance of the choice process. Findings presented then have been confirmed and the present volume is an expansion, not merely a revision, of the first. The book is divided into four parts: I. *Problem of inter-personal choice.* II. *Emotional and social expansiveness.* III. *Nature of emotional and social expansiveness.* IV. *Sociometric differentiation of groups.* Part IV presents new data and new choice processes. A glossary and an extensive bibliography are appended.—*M. O. Wilson.*

5773. Kallen, Horace M. (*New School for Social Research, New York.*) *Patterns of progress.* New York: Columbia University Press, 1950. 87 p. \$1.75.—The substance of the three essays of this volume was delivered at Columbia under the auspices of the Franklin J. Matchette Foundation. They examine the concept of cultural lag, the belief in immortality, the ever-recurring despair of life, and the roles of science and democracy in progress. The author supports his views of progress as a pluralist. Individual liberty, science, democracy, courage in living, prizing freedom above safety, are all on the increase and outweigh the claimants of despair for the future.—*G. C. Schwesinger.*

5774. Kirkpatrick, Clifford. (*Indiana U., Bloomington.*) *Religion and humanitarianism: a study of institutional implications.* *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1949, 63(9), Whole No. 304, v, 23 p.—A study of the correlation between religious and humanitarian attitudes. Kirkpatrick used various attitude scales to derive measures of both religiosity and humanitarianism. He found that scores on the religious *Belief Pattern Scales* tended to vary directly with the conservatism of the denominational group, while the scores on the humanitarianism scale varied inversely. These tests were applied to several student groups and to a stratified sample of the Minneapolis population in the age range 15 to 70. The findings, according to the author, "have implications limited by the area studied, religious groups sampled, and methods used, but do not support the common assumption of religion as the source of humanitarianism."—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

5775. Loomis, Charles P., & Beegle, J. Allan. (*Michigan State Coll., E. Lansing.*) *Rural social systems; a textbook in rural sociology and anthropology.* New York: Prentice-Hall, 1950. xxvii, 873 p. \$6.75.—An organization of the materials of rural sociology and anthropology into a social systems' frame of reference. Family and informal groups, locality groups, social strata, religious groups, educational groups, political and occupational groups and rural service agencies are considered as social systems in the 7 parts of the book, using a Gemeinschaft-Gesellschaft continuum for classification and interpretation. 9-page glossary.—*A. J. Sprow.*

5776. MacCurdy, J. T. *Psychopathology and social psychology. Part I. The historical method.* *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1950, 40, 99-103.—The social psychologist might reasonably make judgments regarding the strength or weakness of a social group similar to those judgments made by psychiatrists about individuals. In analyzing and interpreting past events the historian employs methods which parallel the biographical method in psychiatry. "In both cases, it is argued that the aim is to deduce laws governing the sequences of events witnessed or recorded and that it is necessary to proceed despite the lack of data sufficiently complete to justify final certainty." "... a more dynamic conception of social processes and a consideration of evolutionary principles are essential in the training of political thinking and in the initiation of social change."—*L. E. Thune.*

5777. McGuire, Ivan A. (360 N. Bedford Dr., Beverly Hills, Calif.) *The role of the serpent in mental development.* *Amer. Imago*, 1949, 6, 329-340.—In the history of man, the serpent has played a consistent but variable cultural role. The relationship was once openly expressed in religious beliefs but now in civilized man finds only symbolic expression in religious and artistic productions and the sensuous images of dreams and hallucinations. The origin of this relationship is sought in the special attributes of the serpent that are closely connected with early ego feelings. It is a projection of the earliest body image and represents the anally expelled object that has been incorporated. Serpent worship must have had to do with an attempt at restitution and deification of the introjected and destroyed object.—*W. A. Varvel.*

5778. Mandelbaum, David G. [Ed.] *Selected writings of Edward Sapir in language, culture, and personality.* Berkeley, Calif.: University of California Press, 1949. xv, 617 p. \$6.50.—This anthology includes 45 papers or excerpts from papers by Sapir grouped into 3 parts with 7 sub-groupings: nature of language, American Indian, and Indo-European and Semitic languages, culture, American Indian cultures, literature and music, and the interplay of culture and personality. The editor presents a brief biography in an introduction, and a 17-page bibliography of scientific writings and poetry.—*C. M. Louttit.*

5779. Mihanovich, Clement S., & Schuyler, Joseph B. (St. Louis U., Mo.) *Current social problems*. Milwaukee: Bruce, 1950. xiii, 452 p. \$3.50.—Chapters in this textbook on Christian sociology deal with population, war, crime and juvenile delinquency, labor and unemployment, birth control, sterilization, divorce, health and mental disease, poverty and dependency, interracial problems, the rise of Socialism in the U. S. A.—W. L. Wilkins.

5780. Naidu, P. S. *Psychology and the rehabilitation of human society*. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1947, 22, 1-24.—Presidential address: Section of Psychological and Educational Science, 34th Indian Science Congress, Delhi, 1947. A plea for the widespread use of psychology in the solution not only of the individual problems encountered in the home and school but also of the international problems which lead to disastrous wars.—W. E. Walton.

5781. Rubin-Rabson, Grace. (2440 Fairfield Ave., Fort Wayne 6, Ind.) *Ease in effecting shift*. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1950, 31, 151-154.—"In the course of a series of eight popular lectures on personality dynamics, normal and abnormal behavior for adults . . . two forms of the Thurston-Wang Scale for Measuring Attitude toward the Treatment of Criminals were administered; Form A during the first lecture and Form B at the end of the series." The group of 38 subjects (whose attitudes are reported represent an unselected heterogeneous group "kindly and indifferent" toward treatment of offenders at the start) shifted significantly in the majority from a mean position of 5.3 (neutral) to one of 3.96 showing a positive change to preference for re-education to punishment.—J. C. Franklin.

5782. Sargent, S. Stansfeld. (Barnard Coll., New York.) *Social psychology; an integrative interpretation*. New York: Ronald, 1950. x, 519 p. \$4.50.—This introductory text, eclectic in viewpoint and containing full measure of the results of contemporary social science research and thought, is "designed to acquaint students with basic facts, principles, and applications." The introduction summarizes the author's views on the patterning of the material and social psychology itself. The four major sections following are: socialization of the individual, dynamics of social behavior, patterning of social behavior, understanding social phenomena. Each chapter has a list of supplementary readings and summary at the end. References are in footnotes. Name and subject indices; no illustrations.—B. R. Fisher.

5783. Schmideberg, Walter. *Original sin*. *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1950, 37, 140-142.—Freud believed that original sin is derived from parricidal and incestual or Oedipal impulses. Original sin viewed as self-assumed guilt to redeem the parents also derives from the Oedipus complex but fits better with female psychology.—D. Prager.

5784. Slotkin, J. S. *Social anthropology; the science of human society and culture*. New York: Macmillan, 1950. xviii, 604 p. \$4.75.—Emphasiz-

ing an extensive presentation of quotations from source material to illustrate the topics discussed, this text is an introductory survey of cultural and social anthropology. Such topics as society, custom, culture, communication, social relations, and social control are discussed by defining important concepts and terms in each area and illustrating the discussion by citing data from analyses of various cultures. The definitions presented are further documented at the end of each chapter by specific references to primary source material in the literature of Western civilization.—E. A. Rubinstein.

5785. Timasheff, Nicholas S. (Fordham U., New York), & Facey, Paul W. *Sociology; an introduction to sociological analysis*. Milwaukee: Bruce, 1949. xiv, 399 p., \$3.25.—Designed for the first course in sociology, primarily for students who will continue their studies in sociology, this textbook is restricted to the presentation of basic concepts "and since complete documentation is out of the question, the authors have chosen to eliminate the citation of sources altogether." Following an introductory chapter the book is divided into three major sections: social formations (7 chapters); society as a whole (4 chapters); social stability and social change (3 chapters). The book includes assignments for observation and analysis and reading suggestions.—V. Goertzel.

5786. Tuthill, Curtis E. (George Washington U., Washington 6, D. C.) *A postulational system on social interaction*. *J. Psychol.*, 1950, 29, 355-377.—A postulational system is presented, arranged largely in the form of theorems, definitions, and propositions, which covers social interaction and certain related psychological areas. The formal system is shown to be isomorphic to several large areas of behavior. The major concepts relate to ego-status and to reciprocity in social interaction. The system brings together under a formal conceptual framework certain areas of psychiatry, everyday social interaction, codes of interpersonal behavior, and vertical group structure.—R. W. Husband.

(See also abstracts 5585, 5840)

METHODS & MEASUREMENTS

5787. Andrews, Leonora de Lima. *That dreadful interviewer problem again*. *Int. J. Opin. Attitude Res.*, 1949-50, 3, 587-590.—Characteristics desirable in opinion and market research interviewers are outlined, and the difficulties, such as irregularity of work and low pay, attendant upon securing such workers, are described.—N. L. Gage.

5788. England, Leonard R. (Mass-Observation, London, Eng.) *Progress in Mass-Observation: an internal view*. *Int. J. Opin. Attitude Res.*, 1949-50, 3, 591-595.—The qualitative methods employed by Mass-Observation are defensible, especially when supplemented, as has increasingly been the case, by questionnaires and quantification.—N. L. Gage.

5789. Hemphill, John K., & Westie, Charles M. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) *The measurement of*

group dimensions. *J. Psychol.*, 1950, 29, 325-342.—

This paper discusses the construction of a series of scales developed for the purpose of objective description of group characteristics. Fourteen characteristics of groups are listed: autonomy, control, flexibility, hedonic tone, homogeneity, intimacy, participation, permeability, polarization, potency, size, stability, stratification, viscosity. Items were selected in terms of discriminating high and low degrees of a characteristic, apparent relevance, and independence of overlap. Reliabilities of the 14 dimensions ranged from .59 to .83. Profiles of sample groups, such as military staffs and academic departments, are presented. 21 references.—R. W. Husband.

5790. Metzner, Charles A. (*U. Michigan, Ann Arbor*.) Three tests for errors of report in a sample interview survey. *Int. J. Opin. Attitude Res.*, 1949-50, 3, 547-554.—Illustrations are given of the validation of responses given in a sample interview survey on public libraries. (1) A question on the respondent's distance from the nearest library was validated by direct measurement of the distance on a map. (2) Reports of respondents concerning other household members were validated against the direct report of those other respondents. (3) A direct question on the use of the library during the previous month was plotted against age; this smoothed curve was validated against a retrospective question which dealt with the respondent's reply concerning the age when he used the library more.—N. L. Gage.

5791. Murdock, George P. (*Yale U., New Haven, Conn.*), Ford, Clellan S., Hudson, Alfred E., Kennedy, Raymond, Simmons, Leo W., Whiting, John W. M. Outline of cultural materials. (3rd ed.) New Haven, Conn.: Human Relations Area Files, Inc., 1950. xxiii, 162 p. (Behavior Science Outlines, Vol. 1).—This is the first published edition of the classification outline used for organizing materials important to cross cultural studies being carried on at the Yale Institute of Human Relations. The use of the classification system is described in some detail in a preface. The basic divisions include 88 categories, each of which is sub-divided into 9 or fewer sub-divisions. For each of the general categories and the sub-divisions there are presented descriptive statements as to the kind of material included in that category as well as cross-references to categories in which related material would be found.—C. M. Louttit.

5792. Nuckols, Robert C. (*Pennsylvania State Coll., State College, Pa.*) Verbil. *Int. J. Opin. Attitude Res.*, 1949-50, 3, 575-586.—To investigate the language difficulty of opinion poll questions and their relation to constant response errors, the Flesch readability formula was applied to a sample of 315 questions that had been used in opinion polls. Results are reported in terms of average readability index by opinion polling organization, type of question, and subject matter of question. Correlations of readability and its components with number

of "don't know" responses and with tendency to elicit the first presented alternative response were generally negative.—N. L. Gage.

5793. Stember, Herbert, & Hyman, Herbert. (*U. Chicago, Ill.*) How interviewer effects operate through question form. *Int. J. Opin. Attitude Res.*, 1949-50, 3, 493-512.—To determine how much interviewer effects are influenced by changes in question form, interviewers on a regular nationwide NORC survey using quota sampling methods were furnished with two forms of the same question. The forms differed only in the presence or absence of the middle alternative ("no difference") in the question. The form with the middle alternative yielded no significant differences between the distributions secured by interviewers of contrasted ideology, while the form without the middle alternative yielded highly significant differences. Interested respondents were more subject to interviewer effects than uninterested ones.—N. L. Gage.

5794. Thompson, Laura. (*Institute of Ethnic Affairs, Washington, D. C.*) Science and the study of mankind. *Science*, 1950, 111, 559-563.—The social sciences, highly dependent on the peculiarities of languages, have lagged in the acceptance of certain specified assumptions of modern scientific thought to which our language structure is not congruent. Accepting these assumptions leads to the study of the units "nature-culture-personality events and occasions in space and time." Increasing knowledge of these structural unities increases ability to predict future events to the extent that such events are manifest within and determined by these structural wholes. The hypothesis is tested in a research on the Hopi Indian "nature-culture-personality integrate."—B. R. Fisher.

(See also abstract 5614)

CULTURES & CULTURAL RELATIONS

5795. Ackerman, Nathan W., & Johoda, Marie. (*Columbia U., New York*.) Anti-Semitism and emotional disorder; a psychoanalytic interpretation. New York: Harpers, 1950. xiv, 135 p. \$2.50.—An analysis of the anti-Semitism of 27 sick people undergoing psychoanalysis and 13 clients of social service organizations revealed that anxiety, a confused self-image, poor interpersonal relations, fear of being different, impaired ability to adapt to external objects, undeveloped value systems are factors that predispose to anti-Semitism. Social factors determine how much aggression is expressed. In America parental indoctrination is not a necessary factor causing anti-Semitism. 35 references.—G. K. Morlan.

5796. Adorno, T. W., Frenkel-Brunswick, Else, Levinson, Daniel J., & Sanford, R. Nevitt. The authoritarian personality. New York: Harpers, 1950. xxxiii, 990 p. \$7.50.—Subjects with some religious affiliation are more prejudiced than those without affiliation, but no significant difference between Protestants and Catholics. There is a low

but significant negative relation of intelligence and education to ethnocentrism. Interviews threw light on parental relations, childhood, conception of self, and dynamics and organization of personality. Projective techniques are described and results analyzed. 63 interviews are analyzed qualitatively for prejudice, political and economic ideas, religious ideology and syndromes among high and low scorers. The development of two contrasting cases is given. Criminality and antidemocratic trends in prison inmates and a study of clinic patients complete the investigation of the authoritarian personality pattern. 121 references.—G. K. Morlan.

5797. Belo, Jane. *Bali: Rangda and Barong. Monogr. Amer. Ethn. Soc.*, 1949, No. 16, x, 59 p.—The data in this monograph were collected in Bali between 1931 and 1939. A short history and description of Balinese society gives the background for discussion of Rangda and Barong, two opposing mythical gods. The significance of these two figures in Balinese culture is discussed and a description of their personification in ceremony and ritual is presented. 20 title bibliography.—E. A. Rubinstein.

5798. Bhattacharyya, H. D. *Culture conflict. (II). Indian J. Psychol.*, 1947, 22, 41-43.—Three definitions of culture are presented and the various ways in which the term is used are discussed. Conflict of cultures is then defined. The resolution of conflict is effected by following the ideals of the highest truth, the maximum beauty and the noblest morality and by cultivating the habit of amity, tolerance and active beneficence and by peaceful preaching of noble ideals by precept and example to the opposed culture groups in social life.—W. E. Walton.

5799. Citron, Abraham F., & Harding, John. (*American Jewish Congress, New York.*) *An experiment in training volunteers to answer anti-minority remarks. J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1950, 45, 310-328.—A 9 hour training course on how to answer anti-semitic remarks made in public is described. Questionnaires and testing situations employed are outlined. An outline of the training course is appended.—H. P. David.

5800. Count, Earl W. [Ed.] (*Hamilton Coll., Clinton, N. Y.*) *This is race; an anthology selected from the international literature on the races of man.* New York: Schuman, 1950. xxviii, 747 p. \$7.50.—60 selections, arranged chronologically, from the scientific literature on the raciology of man. The first 5 selections are from the 18th century; 6, from the earlier 19th century; 17 from Darwin to the first World War; and 32 from the 20th century since the first World War. 15-page introduction and extensive bibliographic notes.—A. J. Sprow.

5801. Eleazer, Robert B. *Reason, religion, and race.* New York: Abingdon-Cokesbury, 1950. 160 p. 75¢.—Prejudice grows out of ethnocentrism, faulty assumptions, groundless fears, group conflicts, cultural lag, and fallacious religious teaching. The Christian substitutes the brotherhood of man for race exclusiveness. The old story of the curse of

Ham was a curse of Noah, not of God, and no one was changed in color. Race tension in other lands, especially Africa, is great, and slight in most S. American countries. Difficulties of Jews, Indians, Orientals, Mexican-Americans, and Negroes and their achievements and contributions are related. Suggestions for educational and religious programs to reduce tension are outlined.—G. K. Morlan.

5802. Forster, Arnold. *A measure of freedom; an Anti-Defamation League report.* Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, 1950. 256 p. \$2.50.—A summary of local and national surveys indicates about the same average amounts of anti-Semitism for men and women. There is no clear consistent geographic difference, but on 11 Roper questions the midwest is above average. Rural people seem more anti-Semitic than urban, Negroes less than whites, and there is no clear relation to economic level, but a fairly definite increase with age. Discrimination in college admissions exists though generally denied. College seniors are considerably below national average in prejudice. The leaders, nature of organization and activities and influence of 66 anti-Semitic organizations, 49 periodicals, and 51 books, leaflets and pamphlets are given.—G. K. Morlan.

5803. Fortes, Meyer. *The dynamics of clanship among the Tallensi; being the first part of an analysis of the social structure of a trans-Volta tribe.* New York: Oxford University Press, 1949. xix, 270 p. \$7.50.—This detailed monograph presents a descriptive account of the social organization of a primitive tribe of West Africa. There is an analysis of lineage within the community and various inter-clan and intra-structures are explained. Rituals, totemic myths, totemic taboos, and land tenure are discussed in relationship to clanship ties and the place of women in the clan organization is described.—E. A. Rubinstein.

5804. Latif, I. *Psychoanalytic interpretation of certain myths. Indian J. Psychol.*, 1947, 22, 98-99.—The relationships between beliefs in the myths which surround *Kali* and four cases of anxiety neurosis are discussed.—W. E. Walton.

5805. Lindzey, Gardner. (*Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.*) *An experimental examination of the scapegoat theory of prejudice. J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1950, 45, 296-309.—Subjects very high and very low in minority group prejudice were exposed to an experimental frustration situation. While it was found that aggressive tendencies denied expression against the object originally serving as instigator will be displaced and directed against non-instigating objects, individuals high in minority group prejudice did not show a significantly greater tendency toward displacement of aggression following frustration than those low in minority group prejudice. Individuals high in minority group prejudice did show significantly more frustration susceptibility but did not show significantly more evidence of outwardly directed aggressive tendencies than those low in minority group prejudice. "Only by a complex and unconvincing series of assumptions was it possible

to accept these findings without rejecting the scapegoat theory."—H. P. David.

5806. Mayo, George Douglas (Birmingham-Southern Coll., Ala.), & Kinzer, John R. A comparison of the "racial" attitudes of white and Negro high school students in 1940 and 1948. *J. Psychol.*, 1950, 29, 397-405.—A test of racial attitudes was first given in 1940 (17: 1251) to three white and four colored high schools with 927 students; the same test was given to 1,082 pupils in the same schools in 1948. The summary: "... both the white and the Negro groups expressed attitudes more favorable to the Negro in 1948 than in 1940; even so, the two ethnic groups were farther from agreement on issues involving interracial relations in 1948 . . . this was due to the much greater shift of attitudes by the Negro students than by the white students between 1940 and 1948."—R. W. Husband.

5807. Mitra, S. C. Culture conflict. (I). *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1947, 22, 35-40.—This discussion was not only inspired by the riots in Bengal and Behar but also by the recent international conflicts between groups of culturally divergent people. The problems of the evaluation of cultures in terms of "superior" and "inferior" are very difficult. Is the conquering nation's culture always superior? Mr. Mitra suggests that a committee composed jointly of psychologists and anthropologists might make exhaustive studies of the whole province, village by village. Such studies would give the world an understanding of Indian culture.—W. E. Walton.

5808. Newell, H. Whitman. (U. Hosp., 601 W. Lombard St., Baltimore, Md.) Interpretation of early Fiji customs. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1950, 31, 39-67.—"Cannibalism and human sacrifice, as practiced in Fiji, represents a gratification, under the control of religious ritual and tabu, of strong oral-erotic and oral-sadistic impulses" along with genital impulses and are present in "modern unconscious equivalents." Basic religious beliefs "represent a projection onto gods of infantile phantasies of omnipotence and sexual potency, with its implied dangers. The attitudes towards death, souls, and ghosts are typically infantile projections of ambivalence and reaction-formation as a defense against the anxieties aroused. Here we see on the surface in ritual behavior what in modern civilization we see in the unconscious of patients with compulsion neurosis. Similarly we see in mourning rituals mechanisms found in manic-depressive psychosis."—J. C. Franklin.

5809. Notcutt, Bernard. (U. Natal, Durban, Union S. Africa.) The distribution of scores on Raven's Progressive Matrices test. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1949, 40, 68-70.—Comparisons are made between the forms of the distributions of scores obtained on Raven's Progressive Matrices test by English subjects and by Zulu subjects. A difference in the direction of skewness between the two populations is attributed to a difference in mean level of achievement between the two populations and to the non-linear nature of the scale. The test is considered

unsuitable "... for making inferences about the 'true' distribution or the 'real' rate of growth of intelligence."—L. E. Thune.

5810. O'Brien, Robert W. (U. Washington, Seattle.) The college Nisei. Palo Alto, Calif.: Pacific Books, 1949. vii, 165 p. \$3.50.—College Nisei were stunned by Pearl Harbor. They became more determined to establish their loyalty, though evacuation from the West Coast resulted in a heightening of race consciousness and distrust of whites. Confinement in relocation centers was demoralizing. Some lost their faith in democracy when citizenship afforded them no protection. With the help of the Student Relocation Council many Nisei were placed in colleges where no Japanese-Americans had previously attended. Their success in winning acceptance and the combat record of Japanese-American military units have had a salutary influence, and "many sociologists believe that the college group and the Nisei servicemen may have pointed the way to a practical solution of minority relations."—G. K. Morlan.

5811. Oliver, Douglas L. Economic and social uses of domestic pigs in Siuai, southern Bougainville, Solomon Islands. *Pap. Peabody Mus.*, 1949, 29(3), v, 29 p.—Pigs in this culture play a more important role in various rituals and also as status symbols than in satisfying nutritional needs. In addition, they are valued as pets. The techniques of raising, exchanging, and consuming pigs are described.—E. A. Rubinstein.

5812. Oliver, Douglas L. Human relations and language in a Papuan-speaking tribe of southern Bougainville, Solomon Islands; an essay on methodology. *Pap. Peabody Mus.*, 1949, 29(2), v, 38 p.—In attempting to establish the precise definition of a single word with complex social references, the author found it necessary to make an extensive analysis of social interaction in the culture. An account of the methodology in this case is offered in an effort to establish a procedure for translating other words in the language with complex references.—E. A. Rubinstein.

5813. Oliver, Douglas L. Land tenure in north-east Siuai, southern Bougainville, Solomon Islands. *Pap. Peabody Mus.*, 1949, 29(4), viii, 97 p.—The relationship between the aspects of land tenure and social interaction in this culture is examined in detail. It is concluded that "the man-land symbolic relationship is extraordinarily varied, and no single word like communism, or individualism, can adequately describe it. Separate tracts of land are owned by groups of people . . . they can be regarded, in effect, as symbols of relationships among members of the groups." The more strictly economic aspects of land utilization are also discussed. 17 title bibliography.—E. A. Rubinstein.

5814. Oliver, Douglas L. The Peabody Museum expedition to Bougainville, Solomon Islands, 1938-39. *Pap. Peabody Mus.*, 1949, 29(1), vii, 27 p.—In a descriptive account of this south Pacific island, this monograph gives a brief discussion of the geography,

the language, and the culture of Bougainville. The itinerary and the type of data collected on the expedition are given. 67-item annotated bibliography of the important published works on the exploration of the island.—*E. A. Rubinstein.*

5815. Róheim, Géza. (1 West 85 St., New York.) **The symbolism of subincision.** *Amer. Imago*, 1949, 6, 321-328.—The purpose of subincision in Central Australia was to weaken sexual differences by simulating a vagina and menses. This view is defended against recent criticism by literal translation from the sacred songs of the natives and by other data.—*W. A. Varvel.*

5816. Saenger, Gerhart, & Gordon, Norma S. (New York U.) **The influence of discrimination on minority group members in its relation to attempts to combat discrimination.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1950, 31, 95-120.—The purpose of this study based on house-to-house interviews of a representative sample of 504 New York City residents was to find to what extent members of different ethnic groups reported discrimination in employment, were familiar with the state anti-discrimination law, and how they reacted to discrimination in ways likely to impair their general adjustment. Detailed results are presented showing widespread discrimination, lack of appeal through ignorance of the law, much evasion of discrimination rather than action against it, and the authors found "job satisfaction is lower among minority members than majority members; it is lowest of all among those who have personally experienced discrimination."—*J. C. Franklin.*

(See also abstract 5743)

SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

5817. Berl, Fred. **The immigrant situation as focus of the helping process.** *Jewish soc. Serv. Quart.*, 1950, 26, 377-392.—Berl described two types of functions which are rendered in the immigrant situation. The protective function consists of services designed to assist in the self-establishment of the client in his new environment with minimal disturbance to him and the environment. Specialized functions are designed to serve the individual relative to adolescence, religious, emotional problems and the like. The author emphasizes the importance of rendering maximum help in the immigration situation.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

5818. Centers, Richard. (U. California, Los Angeles.) **Nominal variation and class identification: the working and laboring classes.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1950, 45, 195-215.—Analysis of class identification data in public opinion surveys across the USA revealed identification with the "laboring class" in $\frac{1}{3}$ of the population as opposed to identification with the "working class" in over $\frac{1}{2}$. The laboring class membership was found to be more proletarian, more radical than the working class. The view is presented that the population identified with the laboring class is most meaningfully seen as constituting an inner and more homogeneously proletarian core of the working class.—*H. P. David.*

5819. Crown, Sidney. (Maudsley Hosp., London, S.E. 5, England.) **Some personality correlates of war-mindedness and anti-semitism.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1950, 31, 131-143.—"A fairly representative middle-class English sample of 200 was scored on tests and questionnaires for war-mindedness, neuroticism, two Primary Social Attitudes, emphasis, and anti-semitism." Factor analysis of the war-mindedness questionnaire yielded a marked general factor of war-mindedness, which had a significant but small correlation with neuroticism. Both anti-semitism and a strong degree of emphasis (extreme scale positions) on the PSA Inventory correlated positively with neuroticism. Primary Social Attitudes as such, however, correlated neither with neuroticism nor anti-semitism. On the basis of his findings the author argues that "a factorial analysis is an essential preliminary to the design of a Thurstone-type attitude scale."—*J. C. Franklin.*

5820. Herz, Kurt G. (Council of Federation and Welfare Funds, New York.) **Patterns in community services to recent Jewish immigrants.** *Jewish soc. Serv. Quart.*, 1950, 26, 362-372.—A "survey of prevailing patterns in community services to recent Jewish immigrants." The problems falling to the lot of the Jewish agency in serving both the immigrant and the community at large are manifold and require both additional funds and personnel to meet these responsibilities. The author reports that, "In general, agencies which receive federation and community chest funds, finance their immigrant service programs solely through federations." Other problems evolving out of resettlement of immigrants, family and child care services, employment and vocational counseling, and the acculturation of the immigrant are discussed.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

5821. Hiltner, Seward. **Religion and psychoanalysis.** *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1950, 37, 128-139.—Clergymen criticize psychoanalysis and analysts criticize religion. There have been modifications of Freudianism by all later analysts and "very considerable modifications of religious ministration" by clergymen during the past 25 years but both clergymen and analysts tend to minimize any differences with their founders or saints. Religion and psychoanalysis agree that in order to know one must experience. Both are defensive against various aspects of the culture. There is need for a psychoanalytical ecumenical movement for common discussion and common action where convictions and practices coincide and where real differences based on ultrascientific factors can be explored.—*D. Prager.*

5822. Kaufmann, Eugene. **A social, educational and recreational program in the adjustment of adult newcomers.** *Jewish soc. Serv. Quart.*, 1950, 26, 404-409.—Equal importance should be attached to the social, educational and recreational program for the immigrant as is now shown to economic and vocational rehabilitation. The importance of dealing with (1) sporadic education, (2) language handicaps, (3) group consciousness, and (4) desire for inde-

pendence is pointed out and methods of approach suggested. There is a need for a liberal concept of the cultural and recreational program for newcomers so that these transitions to the American social milieu will be made as simple and easy as possible.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

5823. Madden, Ward Ellis. The development of religious quality in experience. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1950, 10(1), 44-46.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1949, New York U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 282 p., \$3.53, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 1493.

5824. Neel, James V., Kodani, Masuo, Brewer, Richard, & Anderson, Ray C. The incidence of consanguineous matings in Japan. *Amer. J. Hum. Genet.*, 1949, 1, 156-178.—The incidence of consanguineous marriage in Japan has been investigated in three cities, Hiroshima, Nagasaki, and Kure, and in two special areas, an Eta village (Midori Machi) and a fishing settlement (Dainu). The mean coefficient of inbreeding in Hiroshima and Kure is 0.00372, some six times that of the only urban European population studied in this respect.—*S. L. Halperin.*

5825. Richardson, Lewis F. War and eugenics. *Eugen. Rev.*, 1950, 42, 25-36.—Data on "deadly quarrel" are drawn from statistics of conflict between 1820 and 1945 and are arranged according to magnitude, the latter being defined as the logarithm of the number of persons who died because of that quarrel. Heaviest losses occur at the two extremes of the sequence of magnitudes, that is, world wars and murders, with the lesser wars holding intermediate places. Suggested pacificatory influences against the emotional strength which leads to lethal fighting are examined for promise of actual efficacy. These are: intermarriage, distraction by sports, hating a different group of people, hating the evil in oneself, armed strength, collective security, international trade, plenty of living space, fewer frontiers, a common government, a common language, and a common religion. Of these, intermarriage is the most promising, with a common religion, obedience to a common authority, international trade, and fewer frontiers being of some help.—*G. C. Schweisinger.*

5826. Romalis, Frieda. (Jewish Family Service Agency, St. Louis, Mo.) Interpreting current problems facing Jews from overseas. *Jewish soc. Serv. Quart.*, 1950, 26, 373-376.—The author briefly discusses some of the problems encountered by the agencies in immigration work. Suggestions for the solution of these problems are included.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

5827. Rosenberg, Benjamin B. Directions in central Jewish community organization. *Jewish soc. Serv. Quart.*, 1950, 26, 341-353.—The federation, welfare fund and community council represent the three major types of central communal organizations in some 130 communities in the U. S. and Canada having professional direction. Other smaller communities have central fund raising and fund disburse-

ment programs under voluntary leadership. The structure and function of these Jewish community organizations are discussed and the author's suggestions for future development are stressed in relation to coordination with other agencies, local need, synagogue relationships and a broad point of view encompassing Jewish life in the community.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

5828. P. M. T. Bread and circuses. *Ment. Hlth. Lond.*, 1949, 8, 95-99.—Play stands in an important relationship to culture; it serves both to express the interpretation of life which a given society makes and to create group feeling and communal unity. The relationship of play and culture is shown for three cultural epochs—the Romans, the Middle Ages, and the Romantics. In our own day, with work and production the ideals of the age, play is much less in evidence and we are "culturally bankrupt." The most important exception to this generalization seems to be the modern ballet, which is a "direct expression phantasy creating a make-believe world for its devotees."—*G. E. Copple.*

LANGUAGE & COMMUNICATION

5829. Hayes, Patricia M., Jenkins, James J., & Walker, Bradley J. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) Reliability of the Flesch readability formulas. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1950, 34, 22-26.—Sample materials were Flesch analyzed by experienced and inexperienced Flesch analysts and by test-retest. The comparative results indicated high reliability on word length, sentence length, and reading ease; fair reliability on personal words; lower reliability on personal sentences "than might ordinarily be considered reliable."—*C. G. Browne.*

5830. Rosenberg, Morris. (Columbia U., New York), & Bellin, Seymour. Value patterns in the trade union press. *Int. J. Opin. Attitude Res.*, 1949-50, 3, 555-574.—Content analysis was applied to the journals published by 8 large trade unions. On this basis the unions were classified as conservative or progressive. Results of the analysis are given in such terms as conservative-progressive differences in political, economic and social values; space distribution for various topics, such as human interest and entertainment, women's sections, official's columns, discrimination; differences in affiliations, salaries, and dues. Areas for further study are outlined.—*N. L. Gage.*

5831. Schall, Herbert M., Levy, Bernard, & Tresselt, M. E. (Princeton U., N. J.) A sociometric approach to rumor. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1950, 31, 121-129.—The center and the isolate of a student group were sociometrically determined and the hypothesis that in the repetition of rumor the "isolate would distort the rumor more than the center of the group" tested. The passages of rumor passed along to those two individuals fulfilled Allport's and Postman's requirements for rumor, the experimental conditions were not at fault, and the personality traits of the two individuals did not differ appreciably, but there was no observed transmission of the

rumor passages even though conditions for making it a "natural" event had been carefully established. As a result the authors believe that "personal value" or "symbolic value" of the rumor to the individual is more important than his sociometric position in the transmission and alteration of rumor.—J. C. Franklin.

5832. Schroers, Gert. *Die Rede als Lebensform; eine anthropologische Betrachtung.* (Speech as a mode of life; an anthropological interpretation.) Bonn, Germany: H. Bouvier, 1949. 171 p.—This work is concerned with a deductive and intuitive analysis of language (chiefly German) and the psychological significance of sentence structure, word and sentence meanings. Certain dynamic "tension" and "relaxation" systems are attributed to human utterances, which are considered more from a philological viewpoint rather than in relation to personality. "... This is the basic problem of human existence; it necessarily has its origin and expression in the problems of speech." Speech is treated as the ultimate expression of humanity.—H. H. Strupp.

5833. Werner, Heinz, & Kaplan, Edith. (Clark U., Worcester, Mass.) *Development of word meaning through verbal context: an experimental study.* *J. Psychol.*, 1950, 29, 251-257.—This experiment studied the child's finding the meaning of an artificial word, used in 6 different verbal contexts. When a possible meaning was derived for the word in the first sentence, he was shown the second, to see if the first interpretation would fit and how the child might reconcile the two meanings. Then the third sentence was given, etc. Development of use of the sentence as a structured medium is traced from ages 8.5 to 13.5. Meaning and structure are found to be interdependent.—R. W. Husband.

(See also abstracts 5645, 5748)

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY, GUIDANCE, COUNSELING

5834. Adler, Morris H., Futterman, Samuel, & Webb, Robert. *Activities of the Mental Hygiene Clinics of the Veterans Administration.* *J. clin. Psychopath.*, 1948, 9, 517-527.—The increasing need for psychiatric help for veterans has resulted in a 38% increase in Veterans Administration Mental Hygiene Clinics within a 10 month period prior to May, 1948. This has included a 20% increase in the number of veterans treated, and a 45% increase in the number of treatments given. The article describes the general policies which apply to all VA mental hygiene clinics, although stressing that each clinic has considerable autonomy. Both a quantitative and qualitative analysis of clinical activities is discussed including screening and intake, therapeutic approaches and techniques, personnel relationships, training programs and community activities.—G. A. Muench.

5835. Axelrad, Sidney. (Training Bureau for Jewish Communal Service, New York.) *The Jewish*

components in social work. *Jewish soc. Serv. Quart.*, 1950, 26, 320-331.—Axelrad reviews in some detail a number of crucial studies dealing with the Jewish component which plays a role in social work. He emphasizes the lack of finality in these historical reports and the need to "try and identify these problems." He recommends careful research "so that the question of the form and content of the Jewish components in case work may be established and what they imply for the training and professional equipment of the worker and the administrator demonstrated."—M. A. Seidenfeld.

5836. Boggs, Marjorie H. (Family Service Assoc., Cleveland, O.) *Homemaker service helps a motherless family.* *Child*, 1950, 14, 175-178.—This article discusses mainly homemaker service given over a long period to families without a mother. The relation of the homemaker and the parent in the home is discussed as is the role of the case worker in the readjustment of the home. The effect of the loss of the mother on the character development of the children is emphasized and an illustrative case history given of the homemaker's problems in mitigating this loss. This is part one of a two-part article.—M. F. Fiedler.

5837. Farnsworth, Dana L. (Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge.) *Psychiatry and libraries.* *Coll. Res. Libr.*, 1950, 11, 110-114.—The author briefly describes the counseling functions of a psychiatrist and draws the analogy that in a lesser degree the librarian serves as a counselor to the library's patrons. It is suggested that the librarian may play a significant part if he has some acquaintance with desirable literature that may be suggested to persons seeking help. The author emphasizes certain cautions but does suggest a list of books which could be recommended and which should be available in every library.—C. M. Louttit.

5838. Futterman, Samuel; Meyer, Mortimer M., & Forer, Bertram. (VA Mental Hygiene Clinic, Los Angeles, Calif.) *Second year analysis of veterans treated in a mental hygiene clinic of the Veterans Administration.* *J. clin. Psychopath.*, 1948, 9, 528-546.—The second year of operation of the Los Angeles Mental Hygiene Clinic of the Veterans Administration, which was the first VA outpatient clinic to be established, is analyzed and compared with its initial year of operation. The patients are compared with respect to diagnostic distribution, type of service rendered, age, sex, marital status, education, service history, occupational history and therapeutic results. Two of the more significant trends found in the analysis are as follows: broken homes, and large, rather than small, families appear to be more frequently associated with psychiatric illness; and the highest incidence of mental disorder is to be found in the poorly educated groups who are least apt to seek treatment.—G. A. Muench.

5839. Ginsburg, Ethel L. *Public health is people; an institute on mental health in public health held at Berkeley, California, 1948.* New York: Commonwealth Fund, 1950. xiv, 241 p. \$1.75.—The report

has a threefold purpose: to help public health workers understand that the local health department is potentially one of the most significant agencies in the community for the promotion of mental health; to offer leads and suggestions to those who may wish to incorporate mental health concepts in staff development programs; and to reaffirm the conviction that training of this kind should be available to students in all professional schools concerned with the preparation of practitioners in health and welfare.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

5840. Hurlbutt, Mary E. (Columbia U., New York.) Cultural factors in practice and training. *Jewish soc. Serv. Quart.*, 26, 309-315.—Hurlbutt, citing many contributions to the modern interpretations of culture as a factor in personality, concludes that "Culture is no longer viewed only as a body of institutions and customs existing somehow apart from and outside of individuals, and hence to be understood simply through an examination of historical and descriptive social data, but also as patterned behavior." Because this is true and therefore cultural factors play such an important role in the interpretation of the individual, the author states, "it is hoped that cultural perspectives will find a recognized place not only in specialized courses and field work projects, but will permeate the total curriculum" in social work training.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

5841. Morgan, Tirzah M., & Hall, Bernard H. (Winter V. A. Hosp., Topeka, Kans.) Report of an experiment in psychiatric aide training. *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1950, 14, 27-32.—A series of 11 weekly lectures covering the basic principles of psychiatry and supplemented by weekly discussion groups was presented to psychiatric aides in a Veterans Administration hospital. All aides had completed an 80-hour clinical and didactic orientation program before being assigned to nursing service. Results are evaluated and suggestions for improvement of training are offered.—W. A. Varvel.

5842. Ojemann, Ralph H. (State U Iowa, Iowa City.) Mental health in community life. *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1949, 19, 395-404.—The literature in this field for 1946-49, comprising 83 studies, deals with the impact of governmental and political changes, the relation of socio-economic and class status to individual development, cultural and sectional differences, the influence of war and related conditions, the rehabilitation of the emotionally maladjusted, and delinquency and community factors.—W. W. Brickman.

5843. Preston, Robert A. (Winter V. A. Hosp., Topeka, Kans.) A chaplain looks at psychiatry. *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1950, 14, 22-26.—Religion and psychiatry have mutual concerns: "the alleviation of present suffering, the turning of past liabilities into assets, and the prevention of avoidable problems in the future." To enlarge the areas of common interests and to reconcile the differences of outlook, ministers and psychiatrists need the experience of collaboration in local community projects. To add a

broader mutual understanding they also need the experience of looking at the same set of facts in the clinical setting and observing each other's methods and goals. Working together, they can see the total perspective and goals of therapy.—W. A. Varvel.

5844. Ross, Josephine Hinman. A study of three common fundamental factors in the development of psychological counseling in the United States. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1950, 10(1), 128-130.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1949, New York U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 233 p., \$2.91, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 1496.

5845. Seeman, William. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) A note on the "Clinical practice and personality theory" symposium. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1950, 45, 380-383.—The author comments on the recent symposium (see 23: 3493) and reiterates the present need for more systematic personality theory in the area of clinical psychology.—H. P. David.

5846. Shaffer, Laurance F. (Teachers Coll., Columbia U., New York.) Experimental contributions to mental hygiene. *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1949, 19, 379-385.—The years 1946-49 have marked an increase in the number and types of researches concerned with dynamic concepts, such as anxiety, the "neurotic paradox," threats, and perception of one's self. A total of 34 experimental studies on these problems are analyzed.—W. W. Brickman.

5847. Shaw, Franklin J. (Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.) Clinical psychology and behavior theory. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1950, 45, 388-391.—Clinical and experimental psychology have a common frame of reference, largely centered in their interest in prediction. Behavior theory appears to be especially fruitful for clinical psychology. The author postulates a number of principles that might be applied to clinical practice.—H. P. David.

5848. Strang, Ruth. (Teachers Coll., Columbia U., New York.) Technics and instruments for the improvement of mental health. *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1949, 19, 386-394.—Discusses the results obtained through the use of intelligence tests, questionnaires, nondirective interviews, projective measures, and therapeutic experiences. Concludes that more research is needed on the best methods of training workers in this field, on the causes and amelioration of conduct neuroses and disorders in childhood, and on the various techniques of treatment. 59 references.—W. W. Brickman.

(See also abstracts 5615, 5625, 5749, 6024, 6054)

METHODOLOGY, TECHNIQUES

5849. Addis, Robina S. (31 Upper Grosvenor Road, Tunbridge Wells, Eng.) Training and scope of the psychiatric social worker in relation to adults. II. *Ment. Hlth, Lond.*, 1949, 8, 63-66.—The training of British psychiatric social workers and the personal qualifications held to be important for such workers are discussed. Their duties and responsibilities are enumerated and compared and contrasted with

those of the psychiatrist. Situations illustrative of those in which social workers might be expected to function are presented, and the unique contribution of the social worker in each of these situations is stressed.—G. E. Copple.

5850. Birren, James E., & Fox, Charlotte. (National Inst. of Health, Bethesda, Md.) Accuracy of age statements by the elderly. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1950, 45, 384-387.—A total of 271 individuals in a home for indigent aged were asked their age and date of birth. Significant differences were noted. Reported birthdates were more consistent than reported ages, although they were more difficult to recall. "Computation of an age by the interviewer from the reported birthdate appears to be more desirable than the acceptance of a statement of age." Few persons questioned were aware of disagreement in their replies. "There was no evidence that discrepancies in age statements were more frequent in the older individuals."—H. P. David.

5851. Davis, F. H., & Malmo, R. B. (McGill U., Montreal, Can.) Continuous recording of muscle potentials during psychiatric interview. *Rev. canad. Biol.*, 1950, 9, 68-69.—Abstract.

5852. Parischa, Prem. Children's fantasies as expressed in their spontaneous drawings. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1947, 22, 91-97.—The significance of children's drawings is discussed in terms of their fantasies and wishful thinking. The advantages of this method of analysis over those most commonly used in diagnosing the mental illnesses of the adult are explained.—W. E. Walton.

5853. Posner, William, & Hofstein, Saul. (Jewish Community Service, Queens-Nassau, N. Y.) The use of the agency's Jewishness in the case work process. *Jewish soc. Serv. Quart.*, 1950, 26, 332-340.—The authors deal with a wide variety of situations in which the Jewishness of the agency plays a part in determining the reaction of the client toward the services which are available. The importance of this psychological factor in the clients' attitudes merits serious consideration.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

5854. Rafferty, J. A., & Deemer, W. L., Jr. (USAF Sch. Aviation Med., Randolph Field, Tex.) Factor analysis of psychiatric impressions. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1950, 41, 173-183.—For a sample of 389 flying cadets, a multiple factor analysis was performed on the matrix of 31 biographical-psychosocial items, psychiatric impressions, and a pass-fail criterion. The interassociations show that the items with significant validity for predicting failures were nationality, achievement, prediction of success in flying training, and prediction of success in combat. The four emerging orthogonal factors were age, poise at interview, achievement, and an unexplained artifact. This statistical study testifies to the probability that in the psychiatric examination the interviewers judged on composite bases, so that a whole impression was gleaned without conscious enumeration of the contributing items.—E. B. Mallory.

5855. Ratcliffe, T. A., & Jones, E. V. Regional community care. I. *Ment. Hlth. Lond.*, 1949, 8, 67-70.—The activities of the Regional Psychiatric After-care Service over a two year period (1947-8) are described. Organized to extend psychiatric care to discharged service men, it consisted typically of a psychiatrist, a psychiatric social worker, and "assistant social workers" for each of the several sizeable areas into which the country was divided. Staff conferences and continuing consultations permitted a close cooperation between psychiatrist and social worker. The social workers were instrumental in persuading many patients who needed treatment but were hostile toward it to accept such treatment.—G. E. Copple.

5856. Ratcliffe, T. A., & Jones, E. V. Regional community care. II. *Ment. Hlth. Lond.*, 1949, 8, 92-94.—The supervisory role of the psychiatrist and his active therapeutic role as a member of the After-care Service psychiatric team are described. Liaison with such agencies as the Ministry of Labor and the Ministry of Pensions is seen as crucial to the success of the after-care program. Criteria of suitability for referral to after-care treatment are enumerated. Among those considered unsuitable are "the true constitutional psychopath," "the grossly socially unstable individual," and "the very chronic hysteric with fixed inaccessible symptoms related to an insoluble environmental problem."—G. E. Copple.

5857. Rath, Louis E. Understanding the individual through anecdotal records, sociometric devices, and the like. *Amer. Coun. Educ. Stud.*, 1950, 14 (Ser. I, No. 40), 63-73.—The manner in which class room teachers were trained to recognize and to meet the needs of problem children is explained. This program utilized films, anecdotal records, and sociometric devices. Startling results were obtained in various school systems. Changes in the behavior of two of the children are described.—G. C. Carter.

5858. Scott, W. Clifford M. A discussion on archetypes and internal objects. IV. The psychoanalytic view of mandala symbols. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1949, 22, 23-25.—When Jung deals with mandala symbols, and psychoanalysts write of the early stages of ego development, they are writing about the same material, but in very different ways. 8 figures are used to illustrate the contrasting interpretations; 7 of these are drawings by schizophrenic patients.—E. R. Hilgard.

5859. Seashore, Harold G. Understanding the individual through measurement. *Amer. Coun. Educ. Stud.*, 1950, 14 (Ser. I, No. 40), 41-51.—Measurement is recommended as an important approach to understanding the individual. Instruments should meet scientific criteria of goodness. Multiple-measurement is necessary to achieve a complete description of the individual. The diagnostic process of interpreting test results is a professional and technical task demanding trained people. Schools that can not obtain such people on a full time basis should attempt to secure them in an advisory capacity.—G. C. Carter.

5860. Tupes, Ernest C. An evaluation of ratings of personality traits on the basis of unstructured assessment interviews. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1950, 10(1), 130-131.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1950, U. Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 89 p., \$1.11, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 1525.

DIAGNOSIS & EVALUATION

5861. Baldwin, Alfred L., Kalhorn, Joan, & Breese, Fay Huffman. (Fels Research Institute, Yellow Springs, O.) The appraisal of parent behavior. *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1949, 63(4), (Whole No. 299), vii, 85 p.—Essentially a manual completely describing the Fels Behavior Rating Scales designed in 1937 by Champney. Included in its contents is a description of the underlying philosophy and the technique for the appraisal of a child's home environment by rating methods; a discussion of the scales and basis for rating; data on the reliability and validity of the scales; use of the scales at the Fels Institute; and essential interpretative procedures.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

5862. Bose, S. K. A preliminary report on the reliability and validity of a new non-verbal analogy test for adult illiterates. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1947, 22, 138-140.—A performance test of intelligence was constructed using the principle of analogies and tested on 11 school boys ages 10 to 14 and 35 tram driver trainees. During this preliminary investigation comparisons were made between these tests and other performance tests.—W. E. Walton.

5863. Cornell, Ethel L., & Gillette, Annette. Construction and educational significance of intelligence tests. *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1950, 20, 17-26.—Discusses 63 studies under the headings of new developments in intelligence testing; factors, traits, types of content; growth and development; intelligence tests and educational achievement; problems relating to test administration; and relation between the school program and intelligence level.—W. W. Brickman.

5864. Frank, Lawrence K. Understanding the individual through projective techniques. *Amer. Coun. Educ. Stud.*, 1950, 14 (Ser. I, No. 40), 52-62.—Projective methods deal with the circular processes of how individuals organize experience, what interpretations each gives, how each feels toward events and situations. These methods try to elicit idiomatic responses of an individual by presenting him with various types of materials which he can deal with in his idiomatic way. The number of projective methods is growing so rapidly that there is some danger of the creation of chaos. We have an unparalleled instrument which promises to be of immense value in the future. However, we do not have all the answers. There is much work which needs to be done in this field.—G. C. Carter.

5865. French, Robert L. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) Changes in performance on the Rosenzweig Picture-Frustration Study following experimentally induced frustration. *J. consult.*

Psychol., 1950, 14, 111-115.—80 college students who were frustrated by false reporting of examination grades are the subjects. The results are interpreted as lending support to the validity of the test, although the small size of the changes produced is stressed as possibly qualifying this interpretation.—S. G. Dulsky.

5866. Gibby, Robert Gwyn. The influence of varied experimental sets upon certain Rorschach variables: I. Stability of the intellectual variables. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1950, 10(1), 125-126.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1950, U. Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 103 p., \$1.29, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 1512.

5867. Gilhooly, Francis M. (Fordham U., New York.) Wechsler-Bellevue reliability and the validity of certain diagnostic signs of the neuroses. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1950, 14, 82-87.—The split-half reliability of four of the subtests of the W-B Intelligence Scale, information, comprehension, similarities, and vocabulary was computed. With the exception of the Vocabulary subtest, the estimated range of fluctuation of each individual's score which could be attributed to chance errors was found to exceed the amount of deviation necessary for significance by Wechsler's standards. Thus the usefulness of diagnostic signs based on variability in subtest scores is highly questionable. An evaluation of four of Rapaport's signs of the neuroses found them lacking in this group of 122 neurotics.—S. G. Dulsky.

5868. Goodman, Charles H. (Radio Corp. America, New York.) The MacQuarrie Test for Mechanical Ability. IV. Time and motion analysis. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1950, 34, 27-29.—Time and motion analysis was used to aid in identifying the factors involved in the tracing, tapping, dotting, and copying sub-tests of the MacQuarrie. Overlapping *r*'s, computed on the various time and motion elements found in the 4 subtests, agreed closely with the Pearsonian *r*'s between the sub-tests. Factor analyses of the sub-tests identified a space factor and a manual movement factor. The time and motion analysis revealed a visual inspection factor and a controlled manual movement factor. The methods used have possibilities of helping to gain insight into psychological tasks involving manual movements.—C. G. Browne.

5869. Hanna, Joseph V., & Barnette, W. Leslie, Jr. (New York U.) Revised norms for the Kuder Preference Record for men. *Occupations*, 1949, 28, 168-170.—Revised norms for the Kuder Preference Record are presented, based on the performance of 780 male war veterans. In comparison with the published norms, these norms are lower for the mechanical, computational, and scientific scales, and higher for persuasive, literary, and musical scales.—G. S. Spear.

5870. Jastak, Joseph. (Delaware State Hosp., Farnhurst.) An item analysis of the Wechsler-Bellevue tests. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1950, 14, 88-94.—An analysis of 1600 W-B records was made to determine the order of difficulty of the items of each

subscale. Numerous clinically significant differences were found between the order of items printed on the record blank and the actual percentages of successful responses from 1172 records used in the final analysis of difficulty. Greatest disagreement occurred on the picture completion test.—S. G. Dulsky.

5871. Levy, Jeanne R. (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.) Changes in the galvanic skin response accompanying the Rorschach Test. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1950, 14, 128-133.—Record was made of change in palmar skin conductance accompanying each of the Rorschach plates upon presentation, by means of a Guhin card changer, to 50 male college students individually. Change in conductance among the cards was not found to be significantly different; therefore, there is no statistical evidence that the cards differ among themselves in "affective value." Card VIII, independent of position, presents the greatest "emotional" stimulus. Position in the series was found to have a significant effect on change in conductance. 25 references.—S. G. Dulsky.

5872. McNemar, Quinn. (Stanford U., Calif.) On abbreviated Wechsler-Bellevue scales. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1950, 14, 79-81.—A statistical analysis was made of Wechsler's data. The ten best teams of two, of three, of four, and of five tests are indicated. They are best from the standpoint of correlating highest with the total score.—S. G. Dulsky.

5873. Milton, E. Ohmer, Jr. The influence of varied experimental sets upon certain Rorschach variables: II. Stability of the human movement variable. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1950, 10(1), 127-128.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1950, U. Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 100 p., \$1.25, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 1521.

5874. Pascal, G. R. (Western State Psychiat. Inst., Pittsburgh, Pa.), Ruesch, H. A., Devine, C. A., & Suttell, B. J. A study of genital symbols on the Rorschach test: presentation of a method and results. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1950, 45, 286-295.—Following regular administration of the Rorschach test, subjects were handed all 10 cards and instructed to go through them, pointing out parts of the cards which might represent either male or female sex organs. The area indicated and the response were recorded verbatim. Results obtained were tabulated for content and area, for 237 subjects, male, female, normal, neurotic, and psychotic. No differential effects were found. "The content of the responses seems to be a function of the particular Rorschach card, and of sex and nosological category of the subject." 2 test profiles are attached.—H. P. David.

5875. Piotrowski, Zygmunt A. A new evaluation of the Thematic Apperception Test. *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1950, 37, 101-127.—Here are 9 rules for the interpretation of TAT records. Perhaps these rules will make for more accurate differentiation between acceptable and repressed drives and between overt and covert behavior as predicted from the TAT. One case presentation. 24 references.—D. Prager.

5876. Porteus, S. D. (U. Hawaii, Honolulu, T. H.) 35 years' experience with the Porteus Maze. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1950, 45, 396-401.—In the summary of an address, delivered at the U. of Melbourne, Australia, where he first publicly described the Maze test 35 years ago, Dr. Porteus relates the history of the test with special reference to recent studies relating to test validity.—H. P. David.

5877. Prasad, Kali, & Asthana, H. S. An experimental study of meaning by Rorschach method. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1947, 22, 55-58.—30 observers, ages 10 to 35, were shown the Rorschach ink-blot, the instructions being given in Hindustani to the O's in the lower ages. The responses favored the Gestalt theory.—W. E. Walton.

5878. Rabin, Albert I. (Michigan State Coll., E. Lansing.) Szondi's pictures: identification of diagnoses. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1950, 45, 392-395.—The 48 Szondi pictures were projected on a screen before two groups, 85 senior undergraduates in psychology and 37 clinical psychologists, respectively. They were asked to identify the diagnosis of each picture with the aid of a checklist stating the several diagnoses represented by the test. The number of photographs correctly identified was significantly better than chance for both groups. Manics and homosexuals proved easiest to identify while hysterics, catatonics, and epileptics were most difficult. "In the light of the data obtained it can be said that the pictures are not meaningless stimuli."—H. P. David.

5879. Raven, J. C. (Crichton Royal, Dumfries, Scotland.) The comparative assessment of personality. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1950, 40, 115-123.—Having defined personality to mean "... the qualities of a person's thought and conduct as they are apprehended by another person," the author proposes a technique for assessing personality. Individual statements within a series of personality descriptions pertaining to a particular individual are tabulated in such a way as to indicate the frequency with which various traits were noted and recorded by different observers. Examples are given of the application of the technique to the comparative study of different personalities.—L. E. Thune.

5880. Saxe, Carl H. (V. A. Center, Los Angeles, Calif.) A quantitative comparison of psycho-diagnostic formulations from the TAT and therapeutic contacts. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1950, 14, 116-127.—The purpose of the experiment was to approach an assessment of the validity of the TAT by comparing diagnostic formulations obtained from the TAT and from therapeutic contacts with the patient over a period of approximately 4 months. The patients were 20 children; the psychotherapists were psychiatrists. The author indicated on a prepared "questionnaire" the theme obtained from that child's TAT; subsequently, a psychiatrist also indicated on a questionnaire the statements that were pertinent to an individual subject. It is concluded that "the TAT offers general diagnostic clues similar to those

gained from therapeutic contacts. The evidence is not overwhelmingly strong, even though the significance of agreement between the two methods of diagnosis as a whole is relatively high."—S. G. Dulsky.

5881. Seashore, Harold; Wesman, Alexander, & Doppelt, Jerome. (*Psychological Corp., New York.*) The standardization of the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1950, 14, 99-110.—Some of the principal research data from a five-year period of standardization are reported. The standardization sample, reliability, scaled scores, and the deviation intelligence quotient are discussed.—S. G. Dulsky.

5882. Segel, David (*U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C.*), & Gerberich, J. Raymond. Overview of educational and psychological testing, 1946 to 1949. *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1950, 20, 5-16.—The literature of this period is more prolific than for previous three-year spans. These publications deal with intelligence and aptitude testing, educational testing, the measurement of personality, and testing in the Armed Forces. 61-item bibliography.—W. W. Brickman.

5883. Singh, Jagdish. Assessment of personality by projection tests. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1947, 22, 127-137.—Two projection tests, one a modification of Sutherland's group word-association test (after Jung's test), and the other a modification of the Sutherland-Bowlby thematic apperception test (originated by Morgan and Murray), are evaluated. The elements used in formulating an interpretation and the types of information sought are listed. Several case histories are given.—W. E. Walton.

5884. Stone, D. R. (*Utah State Agricultural Coll., Logan.*) A recorded auditory apperception test as a new projective technique. *J. Psychol.*, 1950, 29, 349-353.—The auditory apperception method is a new approach to projective methods, and consists of recorded sounds of various types: emotional sounds, music, dramatic episodes, crowd sounds, animal sounds, sounds from nature (thunder), and mechanical sounds (machines). Subjects heard the recording, then were told to write a story telling (1) what caused the sounds, (2) what is happening, and (3) the outcome. Preliminary results indicate that this technique has good promise as a new approach to the study of personality.—R. W. Husband.

5885. Symonds, Percival M. (*Teachers Coll., Columbia U., New York*), & Hessel, Martha G. Development and educational significance of projective techniques in personality measurement. *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1950, 20, 51-62.—The 87 researches of 1946-49 indicate the widespread use of the Rorschach technique, the TAT and other picture-projective tests, play techniques, and drawing and painting techniques. Apart from these projective methods, personality investigators also employed such devices as the Lowenfeld Mosaic Test, interpretations of pupils' written compositions and sentence completion tests. Although improvements have been made in the validity and reliability of

projective techniques, more work, especially on developmental and frequency norms, is necessary. The relationship between projective methods to each other and to life history data would be desirable.—W. W. Brickman.

5886. Traxler, Arthur E. (*Educational Records Bureau, New York*), & Jacobs, Robert. Construction and educational significance of structured inventories in personality measurement. *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1950, 20, 38-50.—Analyzes 80 studies published from 1946 to 1949 on such topics as applications of factor analysis, new scoring procedures, reliability and validity, malingering and deception, measures of interests, and inventories of attitudes and persistence.—W. W. Brickman.

5887. Weisskopf, Edith A. (*Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.*) Experimental study of the effect of brightness and ambiguity on projection in the Thematic Apperception Test. *J. Psychol.*, 1950, 29, 407-416.—Projective material is valid in proportion to the amount of subjectivity elicited. This experiment tested (1) brightness or intensity, by faintness of photographic reproduction, and (2) ambiguity, by incomplete tracing and by short exposure. 30, 37, and 32 students formed the three groups. Reduced intensity produced no significant difference. The more ambiguous pictures elicited less fantasy, both when there was incomplete tracing and when exposure was brief.—R. W. Husband.

5888. Weisskopf, Edith A. (*Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.*) A transcendence index as a proposed measure in the TAT. *J. Psychol.*, 1950, 29, 379-390.—66 undergraduates wrote descriptions of 27 TAT pictures. Transcendence indices were computed for each picture giving a quantitative measure of the degree to which those descriptions went beyond objective observation. Women showed a higher transcendence score than men. Those pictures which produced the highest scores were the everyday series (rather than fairy tales) and specifically those which lent themselves to interpretation in terms of parent-child relationship and heterosexual relationship, both the latter probably due to the age of the subjects.—R. W. Husband.

5889. Wellisch, E. The use of projective paintings in the Rorschach method. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1949, 22, 66-71.—The subject is encouraged to draw or paint his responses. Thus a "pictorial inquiry" follows the usual verbal inquiry. Details are given as to appropriate materials and methods. A plate furnishes examples of four techniques: tracing, copying, painting from memory, and free designing. Projective paintings are said to be valuable as a means of refining scores on the Rorschach, as an aid to psychotherapy, and as a means of studying theoretical problems.—E. R. Hilgard.

(See also abstracts 5601, 5602, 5975, 6022)

TREATMENT METHODS

5890. Bach, George R. (10481 Santa Monica Blvd., Los Angeles 25, Calif.) Dramatic play therapy

with adult groups. *J. Psychol.*, 1950, 29, 225-246.—Motivation for fantasy release is a function of the intensity of the frustration; hence play activities have high therapeutic value. The steps followed in Play Drama were: making a group decision, selection of characters, and stimulation of thematic role taking. The author puts forth three hypotheses as to results: (1) play drama helps to develop psychological interdependence between members of psychotherapy groups, (2) it facilitates relatively uninhibited communication of tabu feelings, (3) a symbolic learning process is instigated, resulting in greater objectivity in perception of the self role in living reality. Several protocols are presented.—*R. W. Husband.*

5891. Berg, B. Robert. (*Children's Village, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.*) Transference and the camp counselor. *Soc. Caswk.*, 1950, 31, 201-204.—It is through the counselor's influence on the child that the therapeutic use of transference may be effected. The planned training of counselors, conferences and some recording are emphasized as a necessary part of the camp program.—*V. M. Stark.*

5892. Berman, Leo. Psychoanalysis and group psychotherapy. *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1950, 37, 156-163.—Certain similarities between psychoanalysis and group psychotherapy are underlined. Group psychotherapy deals with a family situation of parent and children rather than a parent-child situation. Group psychotherapy is neither uncontrollably dominated by unconscious forces nor simply superficially educational. Suggestions are offered about research in group psychotherapy with emphasis on problems in grouping so as to attain optimum anxiety levels and transference reactions.—*D. Prager.*

5893. Bills, Robert E. (*U. Kentucky, Lexington.*) Nondirective play therapy with retarded readers. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1950, 14, 140-149.—Eight third grade children, retarded in reading, were selected for play therapy experience. As a result of the play therapy experience it is concluded: (1) significant changes in reading ability occurred as a result of the play therapy experience; (2) personal changes may occur in nondirective play therapy in as little as six individual and three group play therapy sessions; (3) there appears to be no common personality maladjustment present in this group of retarded readers.—*S. G. Dulsky.*

5894. Carmichael, Benson. Psychosynthesis. *J. clin. Psychopath.*, 1949, 10, 73-84.—The process of psychoanalysis should be considered as synthetic and constructive, as well as analytic and disjective. Furthermore, the process of synthesis in successful cases continues long after the analysis is terminated. Consequently, the author presents a written account of a former very intelligent patient who, some months after treatment, recorded these processes and changes as he experienced them both during and after the analysis.—*G. A. Muench.*

5895. Cowen, Emory L., & Combs, Arthur W. (*Syracuse U., N. Y.*) Follow-up study of 32 cases

treated by nondirective psychotherapy. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1950, 45, 232-258.—After the termination of their therapy experience, 32 clients were followed up an average of 20 months. Of the 90% of the cases who received aid, therapeutic gains were "relatively complete" in 60%. Gains made fell short of the client's aspirations in the other 30% of the cases. The experienced professional counsellor was found more effective than the student counsellor. Pre-therapy prognoses checked with follow-up evaluations in 60% of the cases. A wide range of differences was found between individual clients. "Ultimate success or failure of therapy cannot be adequately ascertained at the termination of the therapy relation." Passage of time is a necessary prerequisite to validation.—*H. P. David.*

5896. Gaskill, Evelyn R., & Mudd, Emily Hartshorne. (*Marriage Council, Philadelphia, Pa.*) A decade of group counseling. *Soc. Caswk.*, 1950, 31, 194-201.—Group counseling helps the individual clarify his position in relation to his marriage problem and to his partner, and to educate by giving information designed to develop healthy attitudes.—*V. M. Stark.*

5897. Grant, J. Douglas (*U. S. Naval Retraining Command, Mare Island, Vallejo, Calif.*), & Grant, Marguerite Q. "Therapy readiness" as a research variable. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1950, 14, 156-157.—Recorded first interviews of nine cases were independently ranked by each author as to the amount of "therapy readiness" demonstrated. Rank-order correlation between the two rankings was .92. This strongly suggests that the "attitudinal set of clients, as demonstrated early in the therapy relationship, can be reliably observed by trained people having a similar concept of 'therapy readiness.'" Therefore "therapy readiness" can serve as a variable in therapy research. Areas for investigation are indicated.—*S. G. Dulsky.*

5898. Lord, Edith. Two sets of Rorschach records obtained before and after brief psychotherapy. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1950, 14, 134-139.—Two subjects were given Rorschach tests before and after psychotherapy. Therapeutic interviews were held over a period of six months; for six months there were no regularly scheduled interviews. The tests and retests were 12 months apart. Some conclusions are: (1) basic personality configurations remain recognizably constant despite successful brief psychotherapy; (2) measurable personality changes do occur within subjects as a concomitant of brief psychotherapy; (3) personality changes occurring with successful therapy possibly consistently include: a more adequate inner balance between intellectual and emotional personality components; the emergence of thinking processes that are in line with community thought.—*S. G. Dulsky.*

5899. Mann, Claire. Music and exercise as a form of psychotherapy. *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1950, 37, 143-155.—Music and exercise therapy aids treatment of neuroses and psychoses and can re-educate neuro-muscular patterns, change metabolism, res-

piration, circulation, glandular function, muscle tonus, joint mobility, as well as modify mood and help externalize the patient's interests. 26 references.—D. Prager.

5900. May, Rollo. (Columbia U., New York.) **The meaning of anxiety.** New York: Ronald Press, 1950. xv, 376 p. \$4.50.—This book brings together the theories of anxiety put forth by psychotherapists, to discover common elements in these theories, and to formulate concepts in the hope of producing some coherence in the field and serving as ground for further inquiry. Anxiety situations and case studies are investigated and evaluated in relation to the author's conclusions as to the meaning of anxiety. The volume also may serve as a comparative survey of modern schools of psychotherapy. Theories of Mowrer, Rank, Adler, Jung, Horney, Sullivan, Tawney, Fromm, and Kardiner are presented. 157-item bibliography.—B. J. Flabb.

5901. Wolf, Alexander. **The psychoanalysis of groups.** *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1950, 4, 16-50.—(See 24: 4639.) The fifth and most important part of group analysis is the identification and resolution of transference, diverse forms of which will arise in a situation akin to the family structure. The sixth and final stage of treatment consists of conscious personal action and social integration. The role of the group analyst, together with constructive and destructive patterns in group analysis, is discussed.—C. B. Greene.

(See also abstract 5972)

CHILD GUIDANCE

5902. Andersen, Oluf. **On somatic disorders as causes of behavior difficulties.** *Acta paediatr., Stockh.*, 1949, 38, 30-36.—It is necessary to examine children with behavior difficulties thoroughly for somatic diseases before accepting a diagnosis of environmental difficulties. A 9 yr. old boy with headache and behavior problems improved after adenoidectomy. Another 9 yr. old boy with headache and psychological difficulties proved to be a case of renal hypoplasia with hypertension.—D. Prager.

5903. Bissell, Elizabeth E. (Children's Mission to Children, Boston, Mass.) **Foster homes in medical-care programs for children.** *Child*, 1950, 14, 114-117; 124-125.—The Children's Mission to Children of Boston for three decades has been providing care in foster homes to children with medical problems and help to their families with a social case-work service adapted to a medical-care setting. This report describes this care in two types of homes called (1) "medical homes" for children needing bed care and (2) "nonmedical" or "up" homes for ambulatory children who have medical problems. The author discusses desirable qualities of the foster mother and living conditions in the home and the teamwork of physicians, nurses, foster mothers, case workers, occupational therapists and other specialists whose services are needed in

the program. A case study which illustrates the program is given.—M. F. Fiedler.

5904. Haines, Miriam S. (166 Morse Place, Englewood, N. J.) **Egocentric responses in normal and behavior problem children.** *J. Psychol.*, 1950, 29, 259-261.—The hypothesis that behavior problem children are more egocentric than normals was demonstrated false. 5 of 50 problem children, and 7 of the 50 normals, were egocentric to the item "What sleeps?" from the Merrill-Palmer scale.—R. W. Husband.

5905. Kalra, Manika. **The study of a neurotic child; the genesis of backwardness in school.** *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1947, 22, 86-90.—The genesis of backwardness in school of a child (V) aged 6 years, IQ 180 is discussed in terms of rejection of the mother and a sexual complex involving the father.—W. E. Walton.

5906. Levinson, Paula. (Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Assoc., Williamsburg, Brooklyn, N. Y.) **A day nursery grows in Brooklyn.** *Child*, 1950, 14, 132-135; 140-141.—The neighborhood nursery described was started in wartime by a group of civic-minded women to provide all-day care to children of working mothers. Today it is sponsored by the city's department of welfare and licensed by the department of health. The nursery enrolls children whose families have requested help in maintaining or rehabilitating their family life. In addition to caring for their children, the nursery helps the parents to obtain counseling or therapy when these are needed in working out their problems. Illustrative case studies are given and the program and administration of the nursery described briefly.—M. F. Fiedler.

5907. Moore, John E. (State Home for Boys, Jamesburg, N. J.) **Educational adjustment of the unstable boy.** *J. correctional Educ.*, 1950, 2, 17-21.—It is difficult to define with precision the unstable child. The reasons for childhood instability are varied but the most common one is conflict in the home. Emotional instability may be brought on by extreme nervousness due to physical disorders, but if the child is physically sound, the unstable condition may be due to a hypersensitive sympathetic nervous system. Educational progress which does not occur in upset children may occur when the emotional block clears up. At Jamesburg the principle: "Nothing succeeds like success" is followed on the theory that children with problems desperately need to succeed.—R. J. Corsini.

5908. Nordlund, Elsa-Brita. **How a child guidance clinic works.** *Acta paediatr., Stockh.*, 1949, 38, 517-525.—At the child guidance clinic connected with the Norrtull Hospital in Stockholm an attempt is made to help parents help themselves so as not to bind them to the clinic. They try through conversation to strengthen the mother's self-esteem and to teach them to take every child in an unprejudiced way. There are hospital and outpatient facilities available. There is no mother so bad that she has nothing to teach the child psychiatrist.—D. Prager.

5909. Rose, John A. (*Philadelphia Child Guidance Clinic, Pa.*) The psychological aspect of pediatric practice. *Quart. J. Child Behavior*, 1949, 1, 140-149.—Pediatric practice is seen as the "interaction of a relationship in which the parent seeks the physician's help for his psychological problem (fear) created by the child's illness as well as help for the child to assist it to become well." It is in this basic psychological situation that all a physician's attitudes which will contribute to or hinder both his progress and the parent's development—and hence the child's—may be observed.—L. N. Mendes.

5910. Sylvester, Emmy. (*U. Chicago, Ill.*) Emotional aspects of learning. *Quart. J. Child Behavior*, 1949, 1, 133-139.—Excerpts of case material show intellectual dysfunction in children of average or high intelligence as symptomatic for disturbance of the total personality. All of the examples given indicate that intellectuality is shaped essentially by significant interpersonal experiences.—L. N. Mendes.

5911. Wellisch, E. Occupational and physiotherapy as adjuncts to child guidance. *Ment. Hlth. Lond.*, 1949, 9, 33-35.—Although seldom utilized in most child guidance clinics, occupational therapy and physiotherapy can often be very helpful as adjunctive methods. Occupational therapy is especially useful with children who reject play therapy as "too childish," and physiotherapy is suitable for the large number of children who show some somatic difficulty or who are listless and apathetic.—G. E. Copple.

5912. Wickström, J. Failure at school as a school hygiene problem. *Acta paediatr., Stockh.*, 1949, 38, 645-656.—Only one of 100 secondary school pupils failed because of physical illness or physical weakness. Vegetative disturbances and psychoneurotic disturbances of behavior played a decisive part in 12 cases. IQ below 100 was the cause in 35 cases, unsatisfactory environment in 5 cases, and insufficient development in 3 cases. In the remaining 44 cases indolence was the dominating factor. Failure at school is a school hygiene problem requiring the cooperation of the school doctor. 7 references.—D. Prager.

(See also abstracts 5973, 5995, 6007, 6050, 6067)

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

5913. Anderson, Stuart. (*Stout Institute, Menomonie, Wis.*) Community occupational surveys: an evaluation. *Occupations*, 1949, 28, 174-176.—An analysis was made of the 18 completed questionnaires received from school officers who had conducted community occupational surveys between 1939 and 1949. Nearly all of the administrators believed that the surveys had been useful, and would recommend similar surveys in other communities.—G. S. Speer.

5914. [Anon.] The human problems of the building industry: guidance, selection and training. *Occup. Psychol., Lond.*, 1950, 24, 96-105.—A still

incomplete study of 340 boys in three building schools suggests that the traits or abilities which have in the past been sought mainly through selection by test will be more easily attained through improved vocational guidance and improved training. A two-phase plan of validation of selection and training procedures is suggested, involving evaluation during and at the end of training, and at a later date on the actual job.—G. S. Speer.

5915. Berdie, Ralph F. (*U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.*) Scores on the Strong Vocational Interest Blank and the Kuder Preference Record in relation to self ratings. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1950, 34, 42-49.—For 500 men, scores on the Kuder tended to have a closer relationship to self rating of interest than scores on the Strong. Correlations approximated .50. The men found it difficult to estimate scientific interests, as measured by the tests, but they estimated persuasive and sales interests better. The relationship between measured and self-estimated interests is such that both types must be considered in counseling. 18 references.—C. G. Browne.

5916. Brigham, Elden L. The relative effectiveness of incidental guidance and a program of intensified educational and vocational guidance on the adjustment and vocational success of a class of Flint, Michigan, high school students five years after the graduation of the class. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1950, 10(1), 24-25.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1950, U. Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 252 p., \$3.15, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 1504.

5917. Carmichael, Leonard. (*Tufts Coll., Medford, Mass.*) A college president looks at vocational guidance. *Occupations*, 1950, 28, 500-503.—Guidance officers are in the forefront of those who can maintain the traditions of a free civilization. They know that "growth for all individuals, especially in the freedom that comes from rational self-directed choice, is an achievable ideal."—G. S. Speer.

5918. Failor, Clarence W., & Mahler, Clarence A. (*U. Colorado, Boulder.*) Examining counselors' selection of tests. *Occupations*, 1949, 28, 164-167.—As a technique for evaluating one aspect of a counselor's work, it is suggested that a study be made of the tests selected by counselors. Data illustrating the variations in counselors are presented from a tabulation of tests chosen by eight counselors.—G. S. Speer.

5919. Hoppock, Robert. (*New York U.*) Presidential address, 1950. [NVGA.] *Occupations*, 1950, 28, 497-499.—Vocational guidance is a new profession in itself, not a subdivision of any other profession. It is related to other fields, and draws upon them, but has its own knowledge, training, and skills. It is proposed that a strong and united association be formed representing the new profession of personnel work.—G. S. Speer.

5920. Keating, Elizabeth; Paterson, Donald G., & Stone, C. Harold. (*U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.*) Validity of work histories obtained by interview. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1950, 34, 6-11.—The literature on

the validity of work histories is reviewed. The present study verified the work histories of 236 persons registered for employment in the St. Paul USES office from 1940-1942. Reported and verified wages yielded validity coefficients ranging from .90 to .93; worker reports and employer records on job duration, .98. For job duties, there was agreement in 94% of the males and 96% of the females. In the cases of disagreement, there was a tendency to inflate the level of skill and responsibility in the job. 29 references.—C. G. Browne.

5921. Stuit, Dewey B. (State U. Iowa, Iowa City.) **Construction and educational significance of aptitude tests.** *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1950, 20, 27-37.—Summarizes the results of 55 studies concerned with differential aptitude tests (Chicago Tests of Primary Mental Abilities, Guilford-Zimmerman Aptitude Survey, USES General Aptitude Test Battery, etc.), subject-matter aptitude tests, mechanical aptitude and dexterity tests, clerical aptitude tests, professional aptitude tests (Stanford Scientific Aptitude Test, Moss Medical Aptitude Test, etc.), and aptitude tests in music, art, and color.—W. W. Brickman.

5922. Woodward, Julian L., & Harris, Louis. (Elmo Roper Organization, New York.) **Applications of opinion research to vocational guidance.** *Occupations*, 1950, 28, 504-509.—A number of opinion sampling studies which bear on vocational guidance are discussed. These studies include attitudes of college students toward jobs and their preparation for them, studies of racial prejudice, attitudes of employers, attitudes of employees toward their present jobs, and so on. It is concluded that studies of this sort can be useful to the field of vocational guidance.—G. S. Speer.

(See also abstract 6022)

BEHAVIOR DEVIATIONS

5923. Glass, Albert J. **Psychiatry at the division level.** *Bull. U. S. Army med. Dep.*, 1949, 9 (Suppl. No.), 45-73.—The chief function of the division psychiatrist is to prevent loss of manpower from psychiatric causes. His duties are discussed in relation to precombat, combat and postcombat periods of the division.—N. H. Pronko.

5924. Hanson, Frederick R. **Organization of the psychiatric services in World War II.** *Bull. U. S. Army med. Dep.*, 1949, 9 (Suppl. No.), 33-35.—A diagrammatic representation of the organization of psychiatric services is presented which, with minor modifications, is proposed for future use. The best routing of combat neuroses is discussed.—N. H. Pronko.

5925. Kallmann, Franz J. (N. Y. State Psychiatric Institute, Columbia U., New York.) **Medical genetics and eugenics in relation to mental health problems and senescence.** *Eugen. News*, 1948, 33, 15-17.—Abstract.

5926. Küpfer, Franz, & Riggenbach, Otto. **Guide de psychiatrie pratique.** (Practical psychiatric

guide.) Berne: H. Huber, 1949. 56 p. Fr. 3.80.—In fourteen lessons (the last two added by the translator, Georges Schneider) are presented the most important aspects in the practical care of the mentally ill: admission, the observation room, night service, isolation and the handling of the agitated and aggressive patient, accompanying the patient, transfer to another hospital, relations with relatives, walking with the patient, escapees, checking personal property, professional discretion, the use of sedatives and soporifics, securing adequate observations and good rapport. The work is intended as a teaching manual.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

5927. Landis, Carney (Columbia U., New York), & Bolles, M. Marjorie. **Textbook of abnormal psychology.** (Rev. ed.) New York: Macmillan, 1950. x, 634 p. \$5.00.—A revision (see 21: 476) undertaken to incorporate research findings during and since World War II. The order of chapters has been rearranged so that the first section (3 chaps.) is devoted to orientation; the second (15 chaps.), to varieties of abnormality; 5 chapters give explanations based on heredity, environment, development, etc.; section 4 (6 chaps.) is concerned with psychopathology. The final section (5 chaps.) on diagnosis and therapy contains chapters on psychodiagnosis, the law, psychotherapy, educational guidance and counseling, and mental hygiene. Chapter references; 12-page glossary.—A. J. Sprow.

5928. Ludwig, Alfred O. **Psychiatry at the army level.** *Bull. U. S. Army med. Dep.*, 1949, 9 (Suppl. No.), 74-104.—Based on experience of both the Fifth Army in Italy and the Seventh Army in France, the duties and functions of the army psychiatrist are described, the organization of army psychiatric centers, and the appearance, treatment, and disposition of patients seen at these centers.—N. H. Pronko.

5929. Ochsner, Alton. (Tulane U., New Orleans, La.) **The importance of psychiatry in surgery.** *Dig. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1950, 18, 91-96.—A plea is made for the establishment of closer professional ties in surgery and psychiatry to correct for the modern emphasis upon "the science of medicine" as opposed to the "art of medicine." "Every surgeon . . . should evaluate the individual as a whole."—L. A. Pennington.

5930. Ranson, Stephen W. **Military medicolegal problems in field psychiatry.** *Bull. U. S. Army med. Dep.*, 1949, 9 (Suppl. No.), 181-188.—Cases with psychiatric disorders, of mental deficiency, of malingering are related to the organization of medicolegal work in the field. Prevention of offenses against military law is also considered.—N. H. Pronko.

5931. Sobel, Raymond. **The battalion surgeon as psychiatrist.** *Bull. U. S. Army med. Dep.*, 1949, 9 (Suppl. No.), 36-44.—"In the prevention and treatment of the psychiatric casualties of combat the battalion surgeon plays a crucial role. When the medical discipline of a division is high, the problem

of neuropsychiatric disease will be well controlled."—*N. H. Pronko.*

5932. Tureen, Louis L., & Stein, Martin. The base section psychiatric hospital. *Bull. U. S. Army med. Dep.*, 1949, 9 (Suppl. No.), 105-134.—Methods of admission, range of clinical material, individual and group therapy techniques and certain requirements of policy, administration, etc. are discussed as they apply to the base section psychiatric hospital.—*N. H. Pronko.*

5933. U. S. National Institute of Mental Health. Administrative statistics for specialized institutions for mental defectives and epileptics: 1947. *Ment. Hlth Statist. Curr. Rep.*, 1950, (Ser. MH-B50), No. 3, 8 p.—Statistics are presented in tabular form showing population movement of institutions by institution control, type of disorder, and sex; first admissions 1947; population movement by states; resident patients and first admissions by states; administrative staffs and professional personnel. One table gives institution population of mental defectives and epileptics for each year from 1903 to 1947.—*C. M. Louttit.*

5934. Warner, Samuel J. (608 W. 147 St., New York.) The color preferences of psychiatric groups. *Psychol. Monogr.* 1949, 63(6), Whole No. 301, v. 25 p.—Using the method of paired comparison, Warner studied color preferences among patients diagnosed as anxiety neurotics, catatonic schizophrenics, and patients in the manic and the depressed phases of manic-depressive psychosis. The author found "the color preferences of psychiatric patients as measured in this investigation are highly reliable." It was found that in the "Hue Series" the anxiety neurotics preferred green to yellow and in the "lightness series" they preferred lighter colors more than the other 3 categories of patients. "Saturation series" studies revealed no significant differences. The author suggests the hypothesis that there is a dynamic relationship between color preferences and anxiety.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

MENTAL DEFICIENCY

5935. French, Edward L. (Training School, Vineland, N. J.) A basic bibliography in mental deficiency. *Train. Sch. Bull.*, 1950, 47, 64-67.—A 19-item annotated list of non-technical publications since 1930.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

5936. French, Edward L. (Training School, Vineland, N. J.) Reading disability and mental deficiency: a preliminary report. *Train. Sch. Bull.*, 1950, 47, 47-57.—Three boys, CA 10 to 12.5, were given intensive remedial instruction by a modified auditory-kinesthetic presentation of materials and made significant gains, suggesting that mentally retarded children with specific associational deficiencies can profit from effective instruction.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

5937. Larsson, L. E., Melin, K. A., Öhrberg, G., & Öhrberg, K. J. A study of the changes in the alpha frequency of human brain potentials in normal and pathological conditions. *Acta paediatr.*, Stockh.,

1949, 38, 404-412.—Over a ten yr. period there is a less regular increase of alpha frequency on EEG in mongols, spastics, and mental defectives than in normals.—*D. Prager.*

5938. Pichot, P. (Hôpitaux de Paris, France.) The effect of rhythm and functional music on mental defectives. *Ment. Hlth, Lond.*, 1949, 9, 6-10.—A series of elementary tests was devised to investigate "the perceptive aptitudes of mental defectives regarding music and more specially regarding musical rhythm." The author concludes that mental defectives show in their behavior the rhythmic aptitudes of children of their own MA and are inferior to subjects of the same CA. The affective value of rhythm for mental defectives was also studied, with particular attention being given to the spontaneous "rocking" movements. The author agrees with Freud that these movements are manifestations of a primitive autoeroticism, and he notes that they occur with greater frequency among those with the lowest mental ages.—*G. E. Copple.*

BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS

5939. [Anon.] Psychogenic aspects of headache. A symposium. *J. clin. Psychopath.*, 1949, 10, 1-26.—The article presents the verbatim discussion of a group of nationally known psychiatrists in a symposium conducted before the Washington Society for the Advancement of Psychotherapy. The discussion and conclusions were concerned with the origins, types, nature, symbolic meanings and psychogenic determinants of headaches. Principal emphasis of the discussion indicated that the greatest number of headaches observed clinically have a large psychic component, and frequently are entirely psychic. Such headaches are prone to be found in the compliant and anxious-to-please type of individual, as well as the individual unable to assume adult responsibilities.—*G. A. Muench.*

5940. Caprio, Frank S. Scopophilia—exhibitionism: a case report. *J. clin. Psychopath.*, 1949, 10, 50-72.—A detailed case report of a 42 year old, well educated father who indulges in pathologic exhibitionism is presented and analyzed, and certain general conclusions concerning exhibitionism are presented. Exhibitionism is considered as the "symptom-consequence" of an underlying psychosexual neurosis. Therefore, mere arrest of the individual will not deter him from repeating his offense. Psychiatric treatment seems to offer the only logical way of dealing with this sex anomaly.—*G. A. Muench.*

5941. Durkin, Helen E. (7 Fairview Rd., Scarsdale, N. Y.) Psychotherapy with a tiqueur. *Quart. J. Child Development*, 1949, 1, 150-160.—In the course of successful treatment of a 10-year-old boy with facial tics, head-shaking was related to rejection of death wishes against the father, and eye-blinking was related to repression of sexual curiosity.—*L. N. Mendes.*

5942. Gottesfeld, Benjamin H., & Yager, H. Leon. (Blue Hills Clinic, Hartford, Conn.) Psycho-

therapy of the problem drinker. *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1950, 11, 222-229.—The "total-push" program of integrative-distributive psychotherapy, with stress on early referral, parallel physical therapy and chemotherapy, therapy of relatives, and substitutive-sublimative treatment, is most successful with problem drinkers.—*W. L. Wilkins*.

5943. Haberlandt, W. F. (*U. Innsbruck, Austria*.) Contribution à l'étude de la "folie à deux." (Contribution to the study of folie à deux.) *Psyché*, 1950, 5, 325-343.—A short review of the literature is followed by several case histories from the author's personal practice.—*G. Besnard*.

5944. Kallmann, Franz J., De Porte, Joseph; De Porte, Elizabeth, & Feingold, Lissy. (*N. Y. State Psychiatric Institute, New York*.) Suicide in twins and only children. *Amer. J. Hum. Genet.*, 1949, 1, 113-126.—A report of 23 twin pairs with suicide in one member. Other investigators have reliably reported 4 additional cases, in all a total number of 10 identical and 17 fraternal twin pairs. There has thus far been no report of a case in which both partners of a twin pair committed suicide. To eliminate the likelihood of sibling rivalry as a cause of suicide, the author studied the occurrence of suicide in "only children." He found that the incidence among them does not differ significantly from the general population. He concludes that hereditary predisposition to suicide is not involved and that suicide in both partners of a twin pair would be due to chance and would be very rare.—*S. L. Halperin*.

5945. Lemere, Frederick, & Voegtlin, Walter L. (*Shadel Sanitarium, Seattle, Wash.*) An evaluation of the aversion treatment of alcoholism. *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1950, 11, 199-204.—Follow-up data on 4096 of 4468 patients treated between May 1935 and October 1948 show 44% completely abstinent since first treatment. Of 878 retreated, 39% remained sober, for a total abstinence rate of 51%. The therapeutic program is centered on a conditioned reflex treatment but includes psychotherapy, pentothal treatments, and familial, vocational, and recreational counseling.—*W. L. Wilkins*.

5946. Lindner, Robert M. The psychodynamics of gambling. *Ann. Amer. Acad. polit. soc. Sci.*, 1950, 269, (May), 93-107.—Case of a gambler cured by psychoanalysis when the needs being served by the habit were clarified for the patient. On the basis of this record, the author proposes that the typical gambler is the child of a domineering, severe father who disapproves of his childish sexual activity, and of a weak mother who inspires unconscious love in her son. Continued gambling brings rewards and punishments but they are so evenly balanced that he can never be satisfied, win or lose.—*L. A. Noble*.

5947. McCarthy, Raymond G. (*Yale Plan Clinic, New Haven, Conn.*) Group therapy in alcoholism. Transcriptions of a series recorded in an outpatient clinic. V. Sixth session. *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1950, 11, 309-330.—This recorded session (see 24:

5345) was introduced by a discussion of the hangover by Dr. Giorgio Lolli, who joined in the general therapy session following.—*W. L. Wilkins*.

5948. Mann, Marty. (*National Committee for Education on Alcoholism, 2 East 103rd Street, New York*.) Alcoholics can be helped. *J. Rehabil.*, 1950, 16(3), 20-23.—The objectives of the N.C.E.A. are described and the author describes the work his organization is doing. The need for vocational counseling and placement services for the alcoholic who has stopped drinking is emphasized.—*L. Long*.

5949. Pickford, R. W. (*Glasgow U., Scotland*.) Lefthandedness, stammering, squinting and enuresis. *Quart. J. Child Behavior*, 1949, 1, 214-227.—"Left-handedness, squinting and stammering are inhibitions which have been unconsciously adopted to protect the ego against conflicts which endanger it; enuresis is a release of normal control rather than an inhibition, and its function as a symptom is that of a self-protection taking the form of an infantile assertion of the independence of the ego."—*L. N. Mendes*.

5950. Raines, George N., & Thompson, Samuel V. (*U. S. Naval Hosp., Bethesda, Md.*) Suicide. Some basic considerations. *Dig. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1950, 18, 97-107.—The authors, combining a review of the literature and a study of 164 cases of attempted suicide, stress the need for extensive research into the psychodynamics of the potential suicide and decry the misconceptions resulting from the acceptance of most available statistics on the subject. By providing a 4-fold descriptive system they categorize the concept into thoughts, pre-occupations, gestures, attempts. Concealed and physiological types are considered with illustrative case material. One major finding from the study is the presence of "gestures and/or attempts" in all diagnostic categories. "It is our firm belief that suicide is not a function of uncomplicated depression."—*L. A. Pennington*.

5951. Williams, Phyllis H., & Straus, Robert. (*Yale U., New Haven, Conn.*) Drinking patterns of Italians in New Haven. Utilization of the personal diary as a research technique. II. Diaries 3, 4 and 5. *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1950, 11, 250-308.—Drinking diaries of three males, CA 60, 44, and 56, with implications (see 24: 5359).—*W. L. Wilkins*.

(See also abstract 5900)

SPEECH DISORDERS

5952. Froeschels, Emil. (*133 E. 58th St., New York*.) Pure word-deafness in a child. *Quart. J. Child Behavior*, 1949, 1, 228-240.—In the case of a 9-year-old boy who suddenly became hard of hearing, the diagnosis of subcortical receptive aphasia seems to be justified rather than that of either otologic or psychic hardness of hearing. Some still unanswered questions concerning the clinical picture of pure word-deafness as well as the pertinent anatomic explanations are discussed. Appropriate treatment

is a matter of training the attention. 29-item bibliography.—*L. N. Mendes.*

(See also abstracts 5949, 6017)

CRIME & DELINQUENCY

5953. Dostoevsky, Fyodor. A simple affair? October, 1876, (from "Diary of a Writer"). *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1950, 37, 164-171.—In October of 1876 Dostoevsky entered in his diary the conviction of a pregnant woman for the attempted murder of her 6 yr. old stepdaughter. The motive was revenge against her cruel husband. Dostoevsky calls for a review of the case stressing that during pregnancy a person is often ruled by inner forces over which there is little or no conscious control.—*D. Prager.*

5954. Floch, Maurice. (Detroit (Mich.) House of Correction.) Limitations of the lie detector. *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1950, 40, 651-653.—Findings of the lie detector are dubious in cases of asocial, antisocial, and pathological liar types. The lie detector does not reach those who through gradual self-suggestion deny their crime.—*V. M. Stark.*

5955. Foulds, G. A. Characteristic projection test responses of a group of defective delinquents. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1950, 40, 124-127.—Responses from defective delinquent children on the Controlled Projection Test were analyzed to indicate how typical each response was of those given by normals. From the results of this analysis the author constructed a composite description and comparison of the normal and defective delinquent groups of children. Frequency of response within each scoring category for both groups is given in an appendix.—*L. E. Thune.*

5956. Glover, Elizabeth R. Probation and re-education. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1949. xii, 292 p. 12 s. 6 d.—Written primarily for all who have to do with delinquent children, the book is also addressed to the wider public who are beginning to feel an increasing obligation toward delinquents. The author stresses that delinquency is coming to be regarded as more of a misfortune due to the child's environment than to any culpability in the victim himself. Following the introductory chapter, "The Probation Act," the author deals with a variety of practical considerations including treatment of offenders, interviewing and a number of related social problems. 48-item bibliography.—*R. D. Weitz.*

5957. Jackson, Lydia. A study of sado-masochistic attitudes in a group of delinquent girls by means of a specially designed projection test. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1949, 22, 53-65.—The test consists of six black-and-white drawings. In three of them a parent-figure appears. The situations are sufficiently ambiguous that the parent-figure may be interpreted as protective or playful, on the one hand, or as threatening or punishing, on the other. In each of the remaining pictures the possibility exists of perceiving a situation of suffering, cruelty, or anguish. The six pictures were shown to 20 girls

between 12 and 19, classified as delinquent because of their residence in a Home for Moral Welfare or a Hostel for the Unbilletable. A control group, matched for chronological and mental age, consisted of 20 girls not known to be delinquent or neurotic. The delinquents gave only slightly more sado-masochistic responses than the normals, but the normal group more frequently relieved the sado-masochistic story by adding a happy ending. In addition to quantitative findings, examples of stories are given, and one case is analyzed in detail.—*E. R. Hilgard.*

5958. Kinberg, Olof. Forensic psychiatry without metaphysics. *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1950, 40, 555-569.—The court should always know on whom it passes sentence, therefore the court should resort to adequate agents for getting full information. The predominance of mental disorder in producing crime effects the concept of capital punishment.—*V. M. Stark.*

5959. Lipton, Harry R. (Emory U., Georgia.) The psychopath. *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1950, 40, 584-596.—The nature of the psychopathic personality is discussed. The best approach to the treatment is seen to be a combination of individual and group therapy. A case history is given to illustrate this. 33-item bibliography.—*V. M. Stark.*

5960. McCann, Willis H. (State Hosp. No. 2, St. Joseph, Mo.) The psychopath and the psychoneurotic in relation to delinquency and crime. *J. clin. Psychopath.*, 1948, 9, 547-556.—The purposes of this article are: "first to emphasize that there is no delinquent or criminal type of personality; second, to indicate the need for a more valid and reliable legal procedure for determining legal responsibility; third, to stress the importance of hospitalizing the person whose delinquent or criminal acts are symptomatic of psychiatric abnormality; fourth, to point out the absence of a cure for the psychopathic personality, while explaining that he should be hospitalized as a case for research and study; fifth, to warn that the psychopath is a poor risk for probation or parole; sixth, to attempt to clarify somewhat the concept of the neuroses; and seventh, to give assurance that the malinger can be detected."—*G. A. Muench.*

5961. Monachesi, Elio D. (U. Minnesota, Minn.) Personality characteristics and socio-economic status of delinquents and non-delinquents. *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1950, 40, 570-583.—Discussion of results and tables are presented with regard to the differentiation of personality characteristics and socio-economic status of delinquents and non-delinquents as revealed by the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory.—*V. M. Stark.*

5962. Owens, Chester D. (Elmira (N. Y.) Reformatory.) Training the inmate for employability. *J. correctional Educ.*, 1950, 2, 4-9.—One of the problems in correctional education is the ability to make the inmate more socially competent so that he can function adequately in a competitive world. At Elmira Reformatory through the use of courses of

instruction in social education and appropriate printed material, inmates are being prepared for employability. To prepare an inmate academically and vocationally is not enough if he fails on parole. One must consider social and personal problems.—*R. J. Corsini.*

5963. Plowitz, Paul E. (*Elmira (N. Y.) Reformatory.*) **Psychiatric service and group therapy in the rehabilitation of offenders.** *J. correctional Educ.*, 1950, 2, 78-80.—Psychotherapeutic efforts in a reformatory can be extended over a larger area by means of group therapy. At Elmira Reformatory over 60 inmates are reached a month by this method, including inmates with definite personality disorders and members of the Special Training Unit, who are homosexuals. Initial attitudes are extremely hostile, but they gradually disappear. Negro inmates tend to be the first to speak up about their problems. The institution psychiatrist and psychologist through the Education Department plan to reach the rest of the inmate population by dissemination of mental hygiene principles.—*R. J. Corsini.*

5964. Pollak, Otto. (*U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.*) **The criminality of women.** Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1950. xxi, 180 p. \$3.50.—Man's self-deception about women seems to have been excessive with respect to crime. Criminal statistics which support the view of the lack of criminality in women are the least reliable of all statistics. For crimes to be reliably reported they must have three criteria, which woman's crimes lack: (1) be highly injurious to society, (2) be of public nature, (3) have the co-operation of the victim with the law. Woman's crimes tend to be more specific than man's. Her victim is often her child, husband, lover, or family member. Her criminality starts later, comes to a peak later, and lasts longer than man's. The double standard, modern sales techniques, and social frustrations due to woman's position in society contribute to her criminality. 267-item bibliography.—*R. J. Corsini.*

5965. Redmont, Robert S. (*U. Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.*) **The functions of a juvenile detention home.** *Soc. Caswk.*, 1950, 31, 205-208.—It is logical and essential that the juvenile detention home be constituted as a social institution that can substitute for the inadequate family. The emphasis of the program is to develop empathic relationships to permit release of feelings and to provide a stable pattern of social experiences.—*V. M. Stark.*

5966. Roper, W. F. **The effect of imprisonment on mental health.** *Ment. Hlth, Lond.*, 1949, 9, 36-40.—Various factors in the handling of prisoners, in the length and nature of the sentence, and in the public attitude toward prisons and prisoners are seen as crucial in determining whether the work of reformation will be accomplished. The social result of prison treatment, even as now carried out, is good beyond the general recognition. Indeterminable sentences are felt to be undesirable, as are short sentences (less than a year) and very long sentences (more than six years).—*G. E. Copple.*

5967. Sutherland, Edwin H. (*Indiana U., Bloomington.*) **The sexual psychopath laws.** *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1950, 40, 543-554.—The importance of how the traits of the sexual psychopath are related to the violation of the law and to a process of rehabilitation is pointed up.—*V. M. Stark.*

5968. Taft, Donald R. (*U. Illinois, Urbana.*) **Criminology: a cultural interpretation.** New York: Macmillan, 1950. xiv, 704 p. \$5.50.—This is the second edition of a textbook (see 16: 4489) in criminology which integrates a strong cultural emphasis with a synthetic approach. Differing from the original 1942 edition, there is a stronger statement of a causal cultural theory of crime rather than the former more eclectic multi-factor approach. The material is chiefly based on American sources but is heavily documented with recent material. The writer interlards his sociological views with psychoanalytic explanations.—*R. J. Corsini.*

5969. Weaver, Leroy, & Owens, Chester D. (*Elmira (N. Y.) Reformatory.*) **Social education program at Elmira Reformatory.** *J. correctional Educ.*, 1950, 2, 81-93.—The social education program at Elmira Reformatory is given in schematic outline. Emphasis is placed on the co-ordination of education, religion, medicine, parole, psychiatry, psychology and custody. The material is presented in four areas (1) Institution special education core, (2) Social education core, (3) Institution social education (formal) and (4) Institution social education (informal).—*R. J. Corsini.*

5970. Willcock, H. D. **Report on juvenile delinquency.** London: Falcon Press, 1949. 132 p. 7 s. 6 d.—The problem of juvenile delinquency is examined from the standpoint of evidence collected from prison chaplains, psychiatrists and other persons in close contact with this field. Accounts of social conditions and reasons for drifting into crime are recorded by the young offenders themselves. The merits and demerits of the present system of approved school correction and prison are discussed. Its chief aim is to give the reader an opportunity to assess the value of the present social reform system.—*R. D. Weitz.*

(See also abstract 6012)

PSYCHOSES

5971. Boshes, Benjamin, & Erickson, Clifford O. **Pseudopsychotic and psychotic states arising in combat.** *Bull. U. S. Army med. Dep.*, 1949, 9 (Suppl. No.), 151-162.—Acute psychotic reactions incident to battle are described as mostly transient and reversible. These "pseudopsychotic reactions" yield to treatment resolving them to psychoneuroses, most often of an anxiety sort, which are then treated. Genuine psychoses confronted were infrequent and of a schizophrenic sort with predominant paranoid features. These and other psychoses were often successfully treated with electroshock.—*N. H. Pronko.*

5972. de Forest, Izette. Therapeutic use of depression. *J. clin. Psychopath.*, 1948, 9, 574-578.—The depression of the manic depressive psychotic may be of great therapeutic value in the hands of an understanding therapist. Like a surgical patient submitting himself to anesthesia, the depressed patient submits to his extreme sense of despair believing that he will awake to find the truth about himself and a new road to health. The patient is certain that, at least in the eyes of the therapist, he is of essential value. With this confidence, he is able to review his infantile experience of rejection, and because of his therapist's recognition of himself as a person of integrity and capacity, he can come to acknowledge to himself his own value.—C. A. Muench.

5973. Gunnarson, Siv. Dementia infantilis Heller. *Acta paediatr., Stockh.*, 1949, 38, 209-214.—Only 50 cases of this syndrome appear in the literature. The disease begins in previously normal children at age 3-4 yrs. and is characterized by restlessness, agitation, and manifest speech disturbances; love of destruction, emotional outbreaks with fear and anxiety; occasional apparent hallucinations; eventual complete loss of speech. The facial expression remains intelligent. Unlike children with dementia precoxissima, these are not autistic but remain affectively accessible to some extent. Another case is reported with discussion of differential diagnosis and difficulties of management.—D. Prager.

5974. London, Louis S. (1900 F St., NW, Washington, D. C.) Psychogenesis of a schizoid manic. *J. clin. Psychopath.*, 1949, 10, 27-49.—The author analyzes a case representing 50 analytic sessions, at the end of which he had liberated a Jehovah complex. However, the patient had to be placed in a State hospital and eventually ended his own life with barbiturates in a private sanatorium. Since psychoanalysis brings to the surface suicidal and homicidal impulses, it is necessary for the analyst to eliminate and control these urges through the analytic transference.—G. A. Muench.

5975. Rappaport, Sheldon R. (Alton (Ill.) State Hosp.), & Webb, Wilse B. An attempt to study intellectual deterioration by premorbid and psychotic testing. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1950, 14, 95-98.—Ten patients having an unequivocal diagnosis of schizophrenia and having had an IQ test during their school career were used in this study. There was a very significant and wide range of IQ loss in schizophrenics from the prepsychotic to psychotic level. The loss in intellectual efficiency seems closely related to factors such as attention, concentration, negativism, preoccupation, and apathy. The Wechsler subtests Information, Comprehension, and Vocabulary, singly or in any combination, are not reliable indices to premorbid IQ.—S. G. Dulsky.

PSYCHONEUROSES

5976. Ahmad, S. K. Psycho-analysis of supernatural factor in a personality. *Indian J. Psychol.*,

1947, 22, 73-85.—The writer analyzed a case of "anxiety neurosis" by means of an analytical procedure which included free association, controlled association and dream-analysis.—W. E. Walton.

5977. Coleman, Marie L., & Meerloo, A. M. (115 W. 73rd St., New York.) Self-demand breast feeding and oral regression. *Quart. J. Child Behavior*, 1949, 1, 161-171.—Case history of a 27-year-old, orally regressed woman demonstrates the role that self-demand breast feeding assumed in the total relationship with her neurotic mother and suggests possible circumstances under which self-demand feeding programs for certain infants may need to be modified. 5 references.—L. N. Mendes.

5978. de Forest, Izette. Anxiety; as experienced in the creation and in the discarding of neurosis. *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1950, 37, 172-177.—Neurotic worry or anxiety accompanies all who have been exposed in childhood to insincere persons. Neurotics long for loving parents and feel that no one will ever value them for themselves. Anxiety is an unrealistic feeling-tone characterized chiefly by impotence. The psychotherapist, a true friend wishing for the neurotic's health and happiness, causes the neurotic to recognize that his neurotic protection was really a temporary expedient of childhood rather than a permanent disguise essential for all human relationships.—D. Prager.

5979. Graham, B. F., Rublee, N. K., Campbell, R., Elliott, F. H., Saffran, M., & Cleghorn, R. A. (McGill U., Montreal, Can.) Activation of the adrenal cortex in psychoneurotic subject. *Rev. canad. Biol.*, 1950, 9, 75.—Abstract.

5980. Hanson, Frederick R. The factor of fatigue in the neuroses of combat. *Bull. U. S. Army med. Dep.*, 1949, 9 (Suppl. No.), 147-150.—"Physical fatigue increases the occurrence of psychiatric disabilities by decreasing resistance to the emotional stresses of combat. Physical fatigue does not in itself cause the neuroses of combat. The changes in resistance to the emotional stresses of combat produced by physical fatigue are of a quantitative rather than a qualitative nature and are reversible. An important part of the treatment of psychiatric patients in the forward areas is the alleviation of associated physical fatigue."—N. H. Pronko.

5981. Ludwig, Alfred O. Malingering in combat soldiers. *Bull. U. S. Army med. Dep.*, 1949, 9 (Suppl. No.), 26-32.—Intuition gained from experience, and the reaction of the malingerer under barbiturates furnish the chief means to his detection. Amnesia as a subterfuge, atypical and contradictory symptoms or statements and dramatic behavior are other diagnostic leads. Return of the soldier to duty is the correct procedure.—N. H. Pronko.

5982. Pickford, R. W. (Glasgow U., Scotland.) Total colour blindness of hysterical origin. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1949, 22, 122-128.—A man, 30 years old, had total color blindness of hysterical origin superimposed upon inherited red-green blindness (extreme deuteranopia.) When he took the

color blindness Tests under hypnosis (Beads Tests) he classed red, yellow and blue correctly, but confused green and brown. When awakened from the trance he was very pleased at what seemed to him an amazing recovery from his state of total color blindness. His hysterical color blindness was traced to a childhood incident.—E. R. Hilgard.

5983. Ranson, Stephen W. The normal battle reactions: its relation to the pathologic battle reaction. *Bull. U. S. Army med. Dep.*, 1949, 9 (Suppl. No.), 3-11.—"In combat most soldiers experience symptoms that would be considered abnormal in a civilian setting. Normality of reactions must be defined in relation to the situation in which these reactions take place. This article attempts to describe and define the normal battle reaction. Pathologic battle reactions must be evaluated against such a base-line."—N. H. Pronko.

5984. Shagass, C., Malmo, B., & Davis, J. F. (McGill U., Montreal, Can.) Abnormal electromyographic responses to sensory stimulation in psychoneurosis. *Rev. canad. Biol.*, 1950, 9, 91-92.—Abstract.

5985. Sobel, Raymond. Anxiety-depressive reactions after prolonged combat experience—the "old sergeant syndrome." *Bull. U. S. Army med. Dep.*, 1949, 9 (Suppl. No.), 137-146.—Characteristics of the "old sergeant syndrome" are presented, along with critical factors in their breakdown, and their disposition and therapy.—N. H. Pronko.

5986. Thornton, Nathaniel. (30 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.) What correlation is there between hysteria and cyclothymia or schizothymia? *J. clin. Psychopath.*, 1948, 9, 557-560.—After comparing Jung's concepts of extroversion and introversion with Kretschmer's concepts of schizothymia and cyclothymia, the author attempts to analyze the relationship of hysterical persons to Kretschmer's concepts. His principal conclusions indicate that there is a scientifically tenable correlation between cycloid disposition (extroversion) and what is called "the hysterical character." However, since hysteria is capable of producing diverse temperaments and a diverse array of symptoms, even "the hysterical character" represents only a quantitative intensification of traits or qualities which other persons may show.—G. A. Muench.

5987. Weinstein, Edwin A., & Drayer, Calvin S. A dynamic approach to the problem of combat-induced anxiety. *Bull. U. S. Army med. Dep.*, 1949, 9 (Suppl. No.), 12-25.—Combat-induced anxiety is distinguished from civilian neuroses in terms of precipitating factors, typical development and course, the dynamic processes involved and the prophylactic value of social factors.—N. H. Pronko.

PSYCHOSOMATICS

5988. Halstead, James A. Gastrointestinal disorders of psychogenic origin: management in forward areas. *Bull. U. S. Army med. Dep.*, 1949, 9 (Suppl. No.), 163-180.—"In a majority of soldiers

chronic gastrointestinal complaints are psychogenic. Hospitalization has an adverse effect on patients with psychogenic disorders. When chronic gastrointestinal disorders are quickly diagnosed and evaluated within the army area there is a marked saving of manpower."—N. H. Pronko.

5989. Jensen, Reynold A. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) Relationships between physical and mental health. *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1949, 19, 371-378.—Reviews the literature on psychosomatic medicine, the scientific foundations underlying it, the techniques of diagnosis, and the factors of etiological significance. 60-item bibliography.—W. W. Brickman.

5990. Klein, H. S. Psychogenic factors in dermatitis and their treatment by group therapy. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1949, 22, 32-52.—The literature on psychological factors in the production of skin disease is briefly recapitulated. 17 cases are reported; 13 of these were treated by individual and group psychotherapy, one became psychotic, one refused treatment, one was unable to attend, and one recovered by simple environmental manipulation. Of the 13 treated cases, 7 were symptom-free at the end of treatment, although one of these relapsed and 2 were not accessible for follow-up; 5 left the hospital without skin disease, but complaining of minor neurotic symptoms; one case showed no improvement. The relationship between dermatitis and other symptoms of psychosomatic disorder is considered.—E. R. Hilgard.

5991. Mahoney, V. P., Bockus, H. L., Ingram, Margaret, Hundley, J. W., & Yaskin, J. C. (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.) Studies in ulcerative colitis. I. A study of the personality in relation to ulcerative colitis. *Gastroenterology*, 1949, 13, 547-563.—20 patients with non-ulcerative colitis were studied by psychiatric interviews and Rorschach tests. Psychiatric interviews revealed: tension, inability to assert self, anxiety and sensitivity in all; hostility and immaturity in 19; guilt and indecision in 18; passivity in 16; dependency and conscientiousness in 15; aggression and perfectionism in 12; etc. Rorschach responses of 19 patients revealed: inability to respond to stimulation in their environment in 19; immaturity and anxiety in 18; guilt, lack of flexibility in thinking, and lack of ambition in 17; indecision and hostility in 13; excessive phantasy life in 11; etc. Study of the early developmental factors revealed considerable emotional illness in the family, major disturbances in the parent-child and sibling relationship, and numerous early traumatic experiences not specifically related to the intestinal tract.—F. C. Sumner.

5992. Murray, J. Barrie. (Tavistock Clinic, London.) Some common psychosomatic manifestations. New York: Oxford University Press, 1949. xii, 101 p. \$2.00.—It is suggested that 60% of cases seen in out-patient clinic are psychiatric in nature. The present monograph is concerned simply with physical expressions of emotions in normal and abnormal individuals—it is concerned with the "effort syndrome." The first chapter presents a

general treatment of effort syndrome, including various theories and types of precipitating factors. The second chapter considers symptoms in some detail and the third chapter the physical signs of effort syndrome. Chapters are devoted to differential diagnosis and to the "low back syndrome," and the final chapter considers treatment. 50-item bibliography.—*J. W. Bowles, Jr.*

5993. Palmer, Walter L., & Levin, Erwin. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Duodenal ulcer: is the hypersecretion psychosomatic? *Gastroenterology*, 1949, 13, 83.—There is as yet no explanation for the fact that the majority of patients with duodenal ulcer have a higher basal gastric secretion than normal individuals. A review of the literature indicates that there is no proof that the excessive secretion is emotional in origin, or that it is related to a "conflict situation," nor is there evidence that it can be reduced permanently or even transiently by psychotherapy of any type.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)

5994. Sullivan, Albert J. (Ochsner Clinic, New Orleans, La.) The use of Dibenamine in anxiety states with gastrointestinal manifestations. *Gastroenterology*, 1949, 13, 564-567.—A new sympatholytic drug, Dibenamine, was administered orally to 22 ambulatory patients with anxiety states associated with gastrointestinal symptoms. In one-third no effect was noted; in slightly more than one-third the drug had to be discontinued because of persistent nausea and vomiting, and in slightly less than a third definite improvement in the anxiety state and the accompanying gastrointestinal symptoms was observed. The author believes further study should be given in this area.—*F. C. Sumner.*

5995. Wellisch, E. The Rorschach method as an aid to the psychotherapy of an asthmatic child. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1949, 22, 72-87.—An asthmatic child is studied by the formal Rorschach method, then also by means of projective paintings of Rorschach responses. Four of these projective paintings are reproduced. The value of the Rorschach is attested.—*E. R. Hilgard.*

(See also abstracts 5902, 6067)

CLINICAL NEUROLOGY

5996. Bickford, R. G., Uihlein, Alfred, & Petersen, M. C. Electrical potentials recorded from the surface and the depth of the frontal lobe before and after the leukotomy operation in man. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1949, 1, 515-516.—Abstract and discussion.

5997. Buchler, Walter. Parkinson's disease. London: Author, 1950. 79 p. \$1.00.—The author, a sufferer from Parkinson's Disease describes his illness, treatment, and many suggestions that helped him to overcome limitations evolving from the neuro-pathology of his ailment. The numerous suggestions for making normal activities possible should be of interest not only to patients with this disease, but to others with physical limitations as

well as rehabilitationists in general.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

5998. Courville, Cyril. Neuropathological interpretation of some EEG abnormalities. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1949, 1, 513.—Abstract.

5999. Delay, Jean. (U. Paris, France.) Electroshock and the psychophysiological mechanisms. *J. clin. Psychopath.*, 1948, 9, 561-573.—The physiologic effects of electro-shock are discussed in relation to neurovegetative action and humoral action, while the psychologic effects are considered in relation to thymic action and noetic action. The author observes that the effects of electro-shock are exerted essentially through the intermediate brain or diencephalon, where one is able to observe the rhythm of the organism.—*G. A. Muench.*

6000. Dow, Robert S., & Grewe, Ray V. (U. Oregon, Portland.) An analysis of failures in electroencephalographic localization in expanding intracranial lesions. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1949, 1, 514.—Abstract.

6001. Green, John Raymond, & Bercl, Nicholas A. The surgical treatment of psychomotor epilepsy. (A case report with electroencephalographic, psychiatric, and neuro-surgical features.) *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1949, 1, 514.—Abstract.

6002. Marinacci, Albert A., Olsen, Clarence W., & Amyes, Edwin W. Electroencephalographic changes in carbon monoxide asphyxia with procaine therapy. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1949, 1, 513-514.—Abstract.

6003. Oxtoby, Eloise. (North Jersey Train. Sch., Totowa, N. J.) Psychology and training implications of brain-injured children. *J. correctional Educ.*, 1950, 2, 63-67.—Children with brain injuries tend to be heterogeneous with respect to any single variable of behavior. They differ from normal children most by being restless and overactive. The exogenous mental defective has had an injury "outside the gene" in contrast to the endogenous mental defective whose deficiency is presumed to be hereditary. The behavior of brain-injured children is characterized by lack of coherence and integration. Due to inability to control and sort out incoming stimuli the behavior is restless, erratic, unpredictable, impulsive and illogical. We think of normal people reacting to the environment. Brain-injured children are those on whom the environment is continually reacting.—*R. J. Corsini.*

6004. Sullivan, John F., & Abbott, John A. EEG in cases of subdural hematoma. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1949, 1, 517.—Abstract and discussion.

6005. Talbot, David R. Pathology of neurologically silent brain tumors with positive electroencephalograph findings. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1949, 1, 514.—Abstract.

6006. Taylor, Eugene J. Help at last for cerebral palsy. *Publ. Affairs Pamphl.*, 1950, No. 158. 31 p.—Summary of our present day knowledge regarding the various forms of cerebral palsy. Intended primarily for the laity, the author describes briefly

the history, etiology, effect on mentality, and treatment of this disease. The role of the parent is stressed and facilities for training of cerebral palsied children are outlined with emphasis placed upon the ultimate rehabilitation of the patient.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

6007. Vahlquist, Bo, & Hackzell, Gunnar. Migraine of early onset; a study of 31 cases in which the disease first appeared between one and four years of age. *Acta paediatr., Stockh.*, 1949, 38, 622-636.—Headache was not given as a symptom before the age of 2 yrs., but attacks of paleness and intense vomiting sometimes set in at the age of only one year. Attacks are shorter generally, prodromal signs are less marked, and the nausea is more intense in children than in adults. Prognosis is not too unfavorable. Migraine in one or other of the parents does not necessarily bring about early onset of the disease in the offspring. 19 references.—*D. Prager.*

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

6008. Bellak, Leopold. (New School for Soc. Research, New York.) Psychiatric aspects of tuberculosis. *Soc. Caswk*, 1950, 31, 183-189.—The report deals with 46 tuberculosis patients seen for psychiatric treatment in a casework agency. The factors observed were: (1) traumatic effects of diagnosis, (2) increased secondary narcissism and changes in body image, (3) increased oral needs, with passivity, (4) problems of the return home.—*V. M. Stark.*

6009. Bond, J. H. Rehabilitation—American style. *J. Rehabil.*, 1950, 16(3), 17-19.—Five concepts which should serve as the foundation on which our philosophy of rehabilitation is built are presented. These concepts are in accord with the belief we Americans have that each individual is entitled to grow to his full height without arbitrary limitations.—*L. Long.*

6010. Chevigny, Hector, & Braverman, Sydel. The adjustment of the blind. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1950. xvi, 320 p. \$4.00.—The author's objectives are to (1) demolish old fables about the emotional life of the blind, and (2) add to positive knowledge concerning their manner of physical and mental functioning. Their basic assumption is "that sightlessness does not create a new type of response; that the problems of personality among the blind do not differ in kind from those to be encountered in the generality of human experience." The meaning of sight is interpreted psychoanalytically in explanation of the attitude of the seeing toward blindness and the blind. Theories of retraining and the inadequacies of long established agencies in the effectuating good adjustment are set forth. 67-item bibliography.—*K. E. Maxfield.*

6011. Evans, Jean. Miller; a case report. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1950, 45, 359-379.—The case report of a 40 year old man who regained his sight after 6 years of blindness, is cited. The data are given in narrative form.—*H. P. David.*

6012. Hall, Bruce. Federal prison and state agency. *J. Rehabil.*, 1950, 16(3), 9-12.—A cooperative program between the U. S. Penitentiary at Atlanta and the Vocational Rehabilitation Division of Georgia and other states that has led to the rehabilitation of inmates who have a vocational handicap is described by the author.—*L. Long.*

6013. Hamilton, Kenneth W. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) Counseling the handicapped in the rehabilitation process. New York: Ronald Press, 1950. vi, 296 p. \$3.50.—"This book attempts to survey the entire process of rehabilitation from case finding to selective placement, in terms of its counseling requirements." The book is divided into four basic sections dealing with (1) nature and purpose of rehabilitation, (2) the rehabilitation process, (3) developing community resources, and (4) evaluating the results of rehabilitation. Included in an appendix is a statement in full of the Barden-LaFollette Vocational Rehabilitation Act. 8-page classified bibliography.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

6014. Hopkins, Louise A., & Guilder, Ruth P. (Clarke School for the Deaf, Northampton, Mass.) Clarke School studies concerning the heredity of deafness. Monograph I, pedigree data, 1930-40. Northampton, Mass.: Clarke School for the Deaf, 1949, v, 162 p.—The authors have compiled case histories and analyzed them on the basis of hereditary trends. Many factors were isolated for study; i.e., age of mother, position in family, other congenital defects, etc. 20 references.—*H. R. Myklebust.*

6015. Lawson, Julia. Serving the homebound blind. *J. Rehabil.*, 1950, 16(3), 24-26.—Some of the problems in making a success of Home Industries which provide limited employment for the handicapped who are unable to work outside the home are discussed.—*L. Long.*

6016. McIntire, Ross T. A challenge to management: the handicapped. *Mod. Mgmt.*, 1949, 9(7), 10-11.—The author, as chairman of the President's Committee on National Employ-the-Handicapped Week, gives a plea to treat handicapped, especially veterans, in the light of what they can do, not in terms of handicaps as such. Data are cited to show that their records of absenteeism, turnover, etc., are favorable.—*R. W. Husband.*

6017. Moore, Lucella M. (U. Southern California, Los Angeles.) Life-situation speech reading as a clinical treatment for the aurally handicapped. Los Angeles, Calif.: Author, 1950. 15 p.—Short drill lessons are given to illustrate the author's method (audio-visual kinesthetic) and point of view in teaching speech reading.—*H. R. Myklebust.*

6018. Oleron, P. (Ecole des Hautes Etudes, Sorbonne, Paris, France.) A study of the intelligence of the deaf. *Amer. Ann. Deaf*, 1950, 95, 179-195.—A brief review is given of studies of intelligence of deaf children. The author points out discrepancies in the findings and suggests that the deaf are equal to the hearing in concrete mental functioning but that they are deficient in abstract intelligence. He

administered Raven's Progressive Matrices, 1938 edition, to a total of 246 deaf children between the ages of 9 and 21 years and found them to be markedly inferior in "abstract" intelligence. 21-item bibliography.—*H. R. Myklebust.*

6019. Power, F. Ray. Vocational rehabilitation in Brazil. *J. Rehabil.*, 1950, 16(3), 13-16.—A two-months visit by the author to Brazil, during which time he studied the organization, the operation of facilities, and the methods used in the vocational rehabilitation of the handicapped is described.—*L. Long.*

6020. Routh, T. A. Employment counseling for the blind. *Outlook for the Blind*, 1950, 44, 136-140.—Discusses the special problems confronting the employment counselor of the blind, especially where clients having little work history are concerned. A suggested form of securing employment information on the counselee is presented.—*K. E. Maxfield.*

6021. Shortley, Michael J. (*Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C.*) Rehabilitation for the deaf and hard of hearing. *Amer. Ann. Deaf*, 1950, 95, 63-69.—This is a report of work being done by the state vocational rehabilitation agencies. The services to which the deaf and hard of hearing are entitled are listed. A list of state and federal rehabilitation agencies is given.—*H. R. Myklebust.*

6022. Simmons, R. E. Psychological testing of the blind. *Outlook for the Blind*, 1950, 44, 131-135.—The need for psychological diagnosis in vocational counseling is greater for the blind than for the sighted, yet the difficulties in making adequate diagnosis are increased. Most tests and norms are designed for the sighted and cannot be readily adapted for use with blind. Some can be administered in braille, some through the use of wire recordings. The Wechsler-Bellevue and Interim Hayes-Binet (Blind) tests have proven their value in testing the blind.—*K. E. Maxfield.*

(See also abstract 5683)

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

6023. Carpenter, C. R. (*Pennsylvania State Coll., State College.*) Instructional film research program. Port Washington, L. I., N. Y.: U. S. Navy, Special Devices Center, 1949. (Prog. Rep. No. 13.) 53 p.—The progress and development of the instructional film research program for the period of July through November 1949 are reported. In addition to general organizational problems that are considered advance information is given on research results not yet in the final report stage.—*L. B. Seronsy.*

6024. Cason, Eloise B., et al. School practices in promoting mental health. *Amer. Coun. Educ. Stud.*, 1950, 14 (Ser. I, No. 40), 121-136.—Schools are in the process of attempting to foster the optimum development of all children by applying important findings of research in areas such as individual differences, personality growth and the learning

process. In any mental health program, the teacher is the key person. Mental health specialists must be completely integrated into the whole school program. We all share the same fundamental needs—the need to be loved, the need to be competent, the need to be independent, the need for adventure. Children who fail in school usually have personality problems and those who are ill-adjusted fail to do as well as they should in school work. Teachers should have health of mind and freedom from fear in order to help children develop healthy attitudes.—*G. C. Carter.*

6025. Greenhill, Leslie P., & Tyo, John. (*Pennsylvania State Coll., State College.*) Instructional film production, utilization and research in Great Britain, Canada and Australia. Port Washington, L. I., N. Y.: U. S. Navy, Special Devices Center, 1949. (Tech. Rep.-SDC 269-7-1.) 27 p.—Information concerning the production and utilization of instructional films and of research activities concerned with these functions in Great Britain, Canada and Australia is presented. The present trend in all these countries stems from the documentary film movement that originated in England before the recent war and has been extended to instructional films for military training and in educational institutions.—*L. B. Seronsy.*

6026. Guthrie, Edwin R., & Powers, Francis F. (*U. Washington, Seattle.*) Educational psychology. New York: Ronald Press, 1950. vi, 530 p. \$4.00.—16 of the 31 chapters of this basic text treat of learning in its several aspects, consistent with the authors' conviction "... that the heart of educational psychology is the psychology of learning. ..." There are discussions of creative activity, audio-visual learning, psychological analyses of school levels, of curricula, and of teaching methods, and the psychology of school leadership. Other standard topics are included. Approximately half of the chapters have been written by each author whose common point of view presents a uniform and coherent account of educational psychology. Study questions and chapter references.—*R. C. Strassburger.*

6027. Hinsie, Leland E. A psychiatrist looks at educational practice. *Amer. Coun. Educ. Stud.*, 1950, 14 (Ser. I, No. 40), 97-103.—The common purposes of education and psychiatry are emphasized. The psychiatrist is becoming an educator and the educator is becoming a psychiatrist. Modern schools stress methods of learning rather than methods of teaching. The older doctrine of extrinsic motivation is being supplanted by that of intrinsic motivation. Three basic structures of mind are described. The first is the personality framework of the individual laid down before birth. The second consists of 5 phases of emotional growth. The third basic structure comprises the training and experiences of the child's emotions at the hands of the parents. The advantages of cooperation by teachers and psychiatrists are great.—*G. C. Carter.*

6028. Kaftanov, S. V. *O zadachakh vysshel' shkoly v oblasti Ideino-politicheskogo vospitaniia molodezhi.* (Concerning the problems of higher education in the realm of the ideo-political education of the youth.) Moscow: Izdatel'stvo "Pravda," 1947. 24 p.—The key-note to the aims of higher education in the Soviet Union is sounded by the author in the following: "Our duty: to help the student youth to recognize distinctly and clearly that without the knowledge of revolutionary theory there is no and there cannot be revolutionary practice, that only Marxism-Leninism offers complete, strictly scientific understanding of the laws governing sociological developments." The core of higher education, therefore, is ideological training. This applies to all branches of learning, but more specifically to the social disciplines. Education in the Soviet Union is inseparable from political life and issues. The duty of higher education in the Soviet Union is to strengthen the position and authority of the government and to highlight the deep significance of its socialistic structure in shaping the destiny of world culture.—*M. G. Nemets.*

6029. Lee, J. Murray, & Lee, Dorris May. (*State Coll. Washington, Pullman.*) *The child and his curriculum.* (2nd ed.) New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1950. xvi, 710 p. \$4.50.—Representing an integrative approach, this textbook on the curriculum of elementary education combines a section on the child, his growth, emotional development, interests, and learning, with an extended treatment of the several areas of experience as the curriculum—social, language, quantitative, scientific, health, and creative. This revised edition incorporates research developments of the last 10 years, and stresses in addition material from theory and practice which has most significance for the teacher. The chapter on emotional health is new. Selected, annotated bibliographies for each chapter, suggested learning experiences, illustrations.—*R. C. Strassburger.*

6030. New York (State) University. *Equality of opportunity in college admissions: the New York State education practices act.* Albany, N. Y.: University of the State of New York, 1949. 15 p.—The purpose and working of the New York state practices act are explained. The act, Regents' rules, and petition forms are given.—*G. K. Morlan.*

6031. Palmer, Norman D. (*U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.*) *Colleges can learn too. J. higher Educ., 1950, 21, 263-265.*—The service schools during World War II carried on the greatest experiment ever undertaken in mass education. Among the lessons which colleges and universities can learn from this experiment are: greater use of visual aids, use of simpler and more interesting textbooks, greater informality in teaching, new approaches in certain subjects such as modern language, introduction of courses to acquaint students with operation of great modern inventions without forcing them first to master the background courses which specialists need.—*M. Murphy.*

6032. Rama Rao, K. G. *School psychological and welfare services. Indian J. Psychol., 1947, 22, 57-72.*—The important role which psychology is to play in the development of the new social order in India is discussed. The article begins with a statement of the philosophy of psychological applications to the problems of education. The kind of problems lending themselves to psychological investigation are listed both for the school and the community.—*W. E. Walton.*

6033. Sugarman, Myrtle F. [Ed.] *Effective learning for use in junior high school.* Denver, Colo.: Denver Public Schools, 1949. 72 p.—Contemporary principles and practices of learning as related to the junior high school program are developed in this issue of a series of pamphlets prepared from basic materials assembled by Denver junior high school personnel. A hypothetical workshop group of 6 members provides the framework for the dialogue-discussion method of presentation which is employed to illustrate varying points of view and diverse experiences. The record of their discussions covers the psychology of learning in broad outline: the nature of the learning process, motivation, organizing learning situations, permanency of learning, the social setting and the appraisal of learning. Short bibliography, illustrations.—*R. C. Strassburger.*

6034. Tyler, O. Z., Jr. (*Ft Leavenworth, Kans.*) *The military student. Milit. Rev., Ft Leavenworth, 1950, 30(1), 30-34.*—Instruction in the techniques of study are essential for the military students much as they are for those in civilian schools. Self-analysis, scheduling, selective learning, methods of attacking the lesson, and similar study procedures are pointed out as valuable aids to improvement in students' study habits.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

6035. White, James D. *The needs and problems of Girard College graduates. Microfilm Abstr., 1950, 10(1), 57-58.*—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1949, U. Pennsylvania. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 128 p., \$1.60, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 1539.

(See also abstract 5681)

SCHOOL LEARNING

6036. Anderson, George F. (*Syracuse U., N. Y.*) *Psychological aspects of teaching physical education. J. Amer. Ass. Hlth phys. Educ. Rec., 1950, 21, 152-153; 187-189.*—The author is concerned with the necessity for proper motivation of the individual student in physical education courses. There is a necessity for the student to understand the why and wherefore of the requirements for wearing uniforms and appropriate athletic clothing, for taking showers, and the like. When the student understands the reasons for these he is likely to accept them in better grace. Anderson emphasizes the importance of teaching for understanding. Alleviation of insecurity feelings is important and cooperation from

other faculty members in getting at and solving these problems may be necessary.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

6037. Ballantine, Francis A. Age changes in measures of eye-movements in silent reading. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1950, 10(1), 21-22.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1950, U. Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 131 p., \$1.64, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 1502.

6038. Bond, Guy L. (*U. Minnesota, Minneapolis*), & Wagner, Eva Bond. Teaching the child to read. (Rev. ed.) New York: Macmillan, 1950. xi, 467 p. \$3.75.—Significant factors in the teaching of reading are stressed again in this edition (see 18: 596). The new edition further urges (1) careful planning of the whole reading program so that it will be one continuous process throughout the primary grades; and (2) recognition of the great irregularities in individual learning progress which stem from the much larger number of factors entering into the complex of reading skills than was once thought.—*L. A. Noble.*

6039. Burrell, Anna Porter. Facilitating learning through emphasis on meeting children's basic emotional needs: an in-service training program. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1950, 10(1), 59-60.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1949, New York U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 707 p., \$8.84, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 1485.

6040. Ferish, George Leonard. An evaluation of the changes in certain social beliefs, social values, and thinking skills effected in college students by a social studies course based on the problems-approach method of teaching. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1950, 10(1), 29-30.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1949, New York U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 184 p., \$2.30, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 1529.

6041. Luchins, Abraham S. (*Yeshiva U., New York*), & Luchins, Edith H. A structural approach to the teaching of the concept of area in intuitive geometry. *J. educ. Res.*, 1947, 40, 528-533.—This is intended as a supplement to the chapter on the area of the parallelogram in Wertheimer's book, *Productive Thinking*. An intuitive structural method for finding the areas of several geometric figures is described in detail, and it is demonstrated that the method can be employed successfully in teaching sixth grade groups, and individually with younger children. It is not intended as a substitute for deductive proofs but as a method of improving comprehension and retention of those proofs.—*M. Murphy.*

6042. Merritt, Curtis B. The relationship between interest level and the discrepancy between scholastic aptitude and academic achievement. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1950, 10(1), 63.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1950, U. Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 129 p., \$1.61, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 1520.

6043. Romney, A. Kimball. (*U. Wisconsin, Madison*.) The Kuder Literary Scale as related to

achievement in college English. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1950, 34, 40-41.—For 1085 freshman English students, the correlations for men and women respectively (1) between the Kuder literary scale and English achievement was .27 and .29; (2) between the ACE and English achievement, .69 and .84.—*C. G. Browne.*

6044. Roth, Heinrich. Über die Kunst der Vorbereitung. (About the art of preparation.) *Sammlung*, 1950, 5, 173-182.—Various guiding principles for the art of preparation are given for teaching at all levels. The four steps are as follows: mastery of the material which means consulting the original works and experts; discovery of the pedagogic content of the subject matter which the teacher should have experienced himself; the psychological understanding of the pupil which also extends to his status outside of school; and the method of teaching geared to the particular subject. It is also suggested that in order to plan for the single lesson the teacher should know his goal and the way leading to it.—*M. J. Stanford.*

6045. Weiss, Raymond A. The construction of achievement scales for the measurement of performance in selected physical education activity skills. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1950, 10(1), 109-110.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1949, New York U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 230 p., \$2.88, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 1499.

6046. Zuckerman, John V. (*Pennsylvania State Coll., State College*.) Music in motion pictures: review of literature with implications for instructional films. Port Washington, L. I., N. Y.: U. S. Navy, Special Devices Center, 1949. (Tech. Report -SDC 269-7-2.) 17 p.—Literature dealing with the possible relations of music to learning is reviewed as an approach preliminary to experimentation on the contributions of music to instructional and informational films. From opinions and viewpoints of experts in the field of music and film the functions of music in motion pictures are seen to be three-fold: informational, emotional, and conceptual-integrative. Hypotheses are formulated upon these bases for experimental investigation. 45 references.—*L. B. Seronsy.*

(See also abstracts 5893, 5910, 5912)

INTERESTS, ATTITUDES & HABITS

6047. Berezin, Frederic C., & Roth, Norman R. (*U. Rochester, N. Y.*) Some factors affecting the drinking practices of 383 college women in a co-educational institution. *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1950, 11, 212-221.—Questionnaire data collected by girls majoring in sociology in an upper New York college show no relation between drinking and dating attachments, but considerable relation between drinking and religious affiliation or sorority membership.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

6048. Powell, Margaret. (*Sam Houston St. Teachers Coll., Huntsville, Tex.*) Relationships existent between adjustment traits of college fresh-

men women: as measured by the Bell Adjustment Inventory. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1950, 31, 145-149.—"Analysis of the relationships . . . was through use of partial and multiple correlation procedure." The findings showed that health adjustment is independent of and cannot be used to predict home, social, and emotional adjustment, nor can adjustments in any of these three areas "be considered as indications of what may be expected in health adjustment status." "Social adjustment, however, may be employed as a criterion of normal expectations in emotional adjustment or vice versa; and home adjustment, social adjustment, or emotional adjustment can be predicted with some degree of accuracy, if any one of these three categories is determined. Multiple correlations involving the traits of home, social, and emotional adjustments are all above .70 and are highly significant."—*J. C. Franklin.*

6049. Stepat, Dorothy L. A study of clothing and appearance problems in relation to some aspects of personality and some cultural patterns in a group of college freshman girls. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1950, 10(1), 64-65.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1949, New York U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 181 p., \$2.26, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 1497.

(See also abstracts 5706, 5712)

SPECIAL EDUCATION

6050. Bartlett, E. M. The handicap of high intelligence. *Ment. Hlth. Lond.*, 1949, 8, 71-74.—If the aims of education are conceived broadly, to include the integration and maturing of the emotional and physical aspects of the individual, exceptionally intelligent children face a handicap. The very intelligent are far too teachable for their own good; there is a constant temptation to exploit their intellectual responsiveness and concentration at the expense of harmonious, all-round development. Since they are the potential leaders of the next generation, we should do all we can to help them "develop right values and a sound attitude both to their own abilities and to the responsibilities to the community which these gifts entail."—*G. E. Copple.*

6051. Featherstone, W. B. (*Teachers Coll., Columbia U., New York.*) The education of exceptional children. *Teach. Coll. Rec.*, 1950, 51, 512-519.—The Forty-ninth Yearbook, Part II, of the National Society for the Study of Education is cited as being a reliable and comprehensive source of information for the non-specialist. However, it adds little to what the specialists know, and leaves unsaid almost as much as it says. The author stresses the necessity of anticipation and prevention rather than mere amelioration and correction of maladjustments among children. Also, all teachers are urged to see that normal and exceptional children are taught to live and work together, for the purpose of insuring future social adjustment.—*G. E. Bird.*

6052. Smither, Faith. A study of early childhood education in California. *Bull. Calif. Dep. Educ.*,

1949, 18, No. 5. v, 65 p.—The data for this statewide survey of kindergarten facilities in California were obtained from questionnaires filled in by teachers and administrators, supplemented by observations of schools and by individual conferences. Among the topics covered by the study are the following: kindergarten children, their physical defects and psychological problems; the teachers, their preparation, experience, and responsibilities; facilities and materials for kindergartens; central office services; problems of administration. Obstacles to an effective educational program at this level lie in inadequate school housing, teacher shortages, variation in teacher preparation, the traditional program of the first grade, and the lack of wide dissemination of research findings in child development.—*R. C. Strassburger.*

(See also abstract 5762)

EDUCATIONAL GUIDANCE

6053. Dolch, E. W. (*U. Illinois, Urbana.*) University educational clinics. *J. higher Educ.*, 1950, 21, 265-268.—Problems of organization of university educational clinics are analyzed on the basis of discussions with directors of 16 clinics visited by the author. The most serious problem of organization arises where different kinds of clinics are in operation at the same institution. Methods of solving this problem are evaluated.—*M. Murphy.*

6054. McClusky, Howard Y. (*U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.*) Mental hygiene in schools and colleges. *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1949, 19, 405-412.—The publications of 1946-49 indicate the same trends as those for the years, 1940-46. In addition, they stress the point that the school and college curriculum, the methods of instruction, the school community (including the teacher), and the administrative system should all contribute to the advancement of mental health. 51-item bibliography.—*W. W. Brickman.*

6055. Watson, W. H. The establishment of a functional guidance program in the rural Negro high schools of eastern North Carolina. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1950, 10(1), 55-56.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1949, New York U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 186 p., \$2.33, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 1498.

(See also abstracts 5913, 5916)

EDUCATIONAL MEASUREMENT

6056. Berdie, Ralph F., & Sutter, Nancy A. (*U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.*) Predicting success of engineering students. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1950, 41, 184-190.—A number of general and specific aptitude tests were administered, during the first week after entrance, to students of engineering in the Institute of Technology of the University of Minnesota. High School ranks were also on record. Zero order correlations between the variables were found, and also multiple correlation coefficients (for 3 groups of students), between all scores and the honor point

ratios of the first year. Rank in high school was found to have greater prognostic value than any test, but the General Educational Development Test predicted success almost as well. The Cooperative Mathematics Test also had predictive significance sufficient to warrant inclusion in a test battery.—*E. B. Mallory.*

6057. Ebel, Robert L. (*State U. Iowa, Iowa City.*) Construction and validation of educational tests. *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1950, 20, 87-97.—A survey of previous reviews of research, collected studies, books, and miscellaneous inspirational writings, followed by summaries of the literature on the specific problems of constructing tests, item forms, item analysis and selection, validation, and factor analysis. 77-item bibliography.—*W. W. Brickman.*

6058. Findley, Warren G. (*Educational Testing Service, Princeton, N. J.*), & Smith, Allan B. Measurement of educational achievement in the schools. *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1950, 20, 63-75.—The literature on educational tests comprises several critical articles on the procedure of measurement, reports of testing surveys and programs, studies on educational evaluation in elementary and secondary schools, and researches on examination practices in universities. 88-item bibliography.—*W. W. Brickman.*

6059. Gerberich, J. Raymond (*U. Connecticut, Storrs.*), & Burke, James M. Measurement of educational achievement in nonschool agencies and in industry. *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1950, 20, 81-86.—Summarizes the results of 38 researches, 1946-49, which employed the U. S. Armed Forces Institute Tests of General Educational Development, the Graduate Record Examination, the National Teacher Examinations, and other measures of achievement in evaluating and selecting personnel.—*W. W. Brickman.*

6060. Levine, M. H., Smith, M. D., Kitching, J. S. (*Health Dept., Hamilton, Ont.*) Study of vision testing procedures, Bennetto School. *Canad. J. Optom.*, 1949, No. 8 (Nov.-Dec.), 243-251.—Visual testing procedures for screening children in kindergarten through grade 2 are surveyed. A previous preliminary study had demonstrated the inadequacy of the Snellen chart in conjunction with plus lenses and stereoscopic phorometry. The present survey finds the Massachusetts Vision Test, Snellen chart, + 2.00 D lens, near point of convergence and stereoscopic phorometry also inadequate when administered by the school nurse. The authors conclude that the subjective tests employed in most screening devices cannot be relied upon for screening at these grade levels and that consequently screening of such school children should be left to trained professional personnel.—*M. Alpern.*

6061. Lord, Frederic; Cowles, John T. (*Educational Testing Service, Princeton, N. J.*), & Cynamon, Manuel. The Pre-Engineering Inventory as a predictor of success in engineering colleges. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1950, 34, 30-39.—The Pre-Engineering Inventory is a battery of 7 objective tests designed for the selection and guidance of students in

engineering schools. Correlation coefficients obtained from data on freshman classes in 12 schools between composite Inventory score and first-term grades ranged from .38 to .68. Reliability data, results of further validity studies, and the relationship between Inventory scores, course grades, and the Engineering Achievement Test are given.—*C. G. Browne.*

6062. Lorge, Irving (*Teachers Coll., Columbia U., New York*), & Kushner, Rose. Educational achievement measures in scholarship and award contests. *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1950, 20, 76-80.—Reviews 22 studies dealing with the methods of selecting the winners in scholarship and other competitions, racial and other differences among the winners, test reliabilities, and validity of essay questions and of followup. All researches indicate that scholarships were given to more boys than girls. It is necessary to determine "whether a bias exists in the examinations and selection procedures in favor of students who have taken science and mathematics at the expense of students who have had courses in the humanities," since boys generally do better in the scientific subjects.—*W. W. Brickman.*

6063. Macdonald, Gordon Lundy. Predicting collegiate survival from pre-admission data. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1950, 10(1), 42-44.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1949, New York U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 177 p., \$2.21, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 1532.

6064. Pressey, S. L. (*Ohio State U., Columbus, O.*) Development and appraisal of devices providing immediate automatic scoring of objective tests and concomitant self-instruction. *J. Psychol.*, 1950, 29, 417-447.—It would be ideal to prepare a test so that as a student answers each question the answer could be immediately and automatically scored and recorded as right or wrong; scores would be available as soon as the test is finished. Further, if an answer is wrong, the student should be guided to the correct one. Evidence presented shows that students derived self-instruction, made substantial gains, and gained understanding of the topic as a whole. The punchboard device described was especially valuable with superior students. Several other possible devices and methods are described.—*R. W. Husband.*

6065. Slade, Clarke. Pupil personnel practices in member-schools of the Educational Records Bureau. *Amer. Coun. Educ. Stud.*, 1950, 14 (Ser. I, No. 40), 104-120.—Questionnaires were used to study the opinions of school people and parents regarding the responsibility of schools in development of children's personalities. It was found that 55% of the school people and 78% of the parents believed that schools and parents have equal responsibility for personality development of children. Also 73% of the school people and 81% of the parents believed that school should give equal emphasis to instruction and personality development. It was concluded that schools and parents should know more about each other. Schools appear to be far more willing to take

over in the realm of personality development than parents say they want.—G. C. Carter.

(See also abstracts 5859, 5882)

EDUCATION STAFF PERSONNEL

6066. Bone, Margaretta M. A personal guide for women students in elementary education. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1950, 10(1), 22-24.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1949, New York U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 230 p., \$2.88, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 1567.

6067. Fleming, Robert S. An exploratory study of the effects of an in-service education program on children with symptoms of psychosomatic illness. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1950, 10(1), 61-62.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1949, New York U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 459 p., \$5.74, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 1487.

6068. Myers, Eugene E. (Craig Air Force Base, Ala.), & Peterson, John C. Teacher preparation at Air University. *J. higher Educ.*, 1950, 21, 194-200, 224.—The U. S. Air Force established Air University to meet the need for education and training of Air Force personnel which could not be met by existing educational facilities. It was not assumed, however, that highly competent subject specialists would be necessarily competent instructors. An Educational Advisory Staff of professional educators instituted a program of instructor preparation. A six-weeks adult-level course is given, and in the academic year 1948-49 a total of 527 graduates were prepared for service as instructors within the educational system of the U. S. Air Force and for such assignments as Air R.O.T.C. duty. The success of the program indicates the value of professional preparation of teachers at the college level long blocked by tradition in civilian education.—M. Murphy.

6069. Sharpe, Donald Martin. A follow-up study of former graduate students of the College of Education, University of Illinois. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1950, 10(1), 50-51.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1949, U. Illinois. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 434 p., \$5.43, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 1559.

PERSONNEL PSYCHOLOGY

6070. Braasch, William F., Jr. (U. Louisville, Ky.) Personnel men: their duties. *Occupations*, 1949, 28, 171-173.—The administrative responsibilities of 55 members of the Louisville Personnel Association were tabulated. More than half had more than six responsibilities including personnel. The other responsibilities included unemployment compensation, safety and health, training, recreation, plant protection, in-plant feeding, and other duties.—G. S. Speer.

6071. Chyatte, Conrad. The validity of recruiter selection instruments at various points of cut. Washington, D. C.: Personnel Research Section, The Adjutant General's Office, 1949. (PRS Rep. 781.)

4 p.—The Persuasive Scale of the Kuder Preference Record, combined with three self-description blanks, predicts retention versus non-retention in recruiting service. Validity at various points of cut is indicated.—R. Tyson.

6072. Emmons, Russell J. Getting along with your top executives. *Personnel J.*, 1950, 29, 55-58.—Executives are classified into six types: understanding, egocentric, efficiency expert, "yes man," frightened, and hard boiled. Although there is much overlapping between types, if the industrial relations man has an understanding of his top executive's usual type reaction, it is helpful in developing better industrial relations.—M. B. Mitchell.

6073. Forsythe, George I. (Ft Leavenworth, Kans.) Personnel management in the Army and in business. *Milit. Rev., Ft Leavenworth*, 1950, 30(3), 54-62.—There are fundamental differences in the character of ordinary business organizations and the Army which create the variance in personnel management practices and technique found in the two situations. Were it not for these factors, the two types of organizations would have very similar personnel programs since the Army is modern, progressive and inclined toward a more liberal approach personnel-wise than is true of many businesses. Civilian business and industrial firms are finding the Army a useful proving ground for new and improved personnel management techniques.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

6074. Minnesota. University. Industrial Relations Center. Minnesota manpower managers in 1949. Dubuque, Ia.: Wm. C. Brown Co., 1949. (Research and technical report 5.) iii, 7 p. 50¢.—500 persons classified as "personnel workers" were sent questionnaires in December, 1948 and January, 1949. The first 300 complete returns, 87 from Minnesota and 213 from outside the state, were analyzed and the results presented in the form of 6 tables: (1) Reported titles of manpower managers, (2) Average number of employees by reported title, (3) Salaries by reported title, (4) Average personnel ratios by industry classification, (5) Functional titles of manpower managers, and (6) Average age and experience by functional job titles.—W. H. Osterberg.

6075. Schurz, Franklin D. (South Bend (Ind.) Tribune.) Why have a personnel department? *Personnel J.*, 1950, 29, 59-66.—A good personnel department can cut personnel costs, improve efficiency and employee relations through better selection of workers and especially through better selection and training of supervisors. Small newspapers which cannot afford a full time personnel man could profit by having a well selected employee devote part-time to personnel work.—M. B. Mitchell.

6076. Wood, Helen. (U. S. Dept. of Labor, Washington, D. C.) Occupational mobility of scientific and technical personnel. *Occupations*, 1950, 28, 510-513.—A preliminary study of the mobility of scientifically and technically trained persons indicates considerable geographic mobility and occupational mobility of professional people.—G. S. Speer.

6077. Zipf, George Kingsley, & Rucker, Allen W. (Eddy-Rucker-Nickels Company, Cambridge, Mass.) **How to set salary brackets that spur achievement.** *Mod. Mgmt.*, 1949, 9(8), 4-7.—To hold men of ability and to encourage younger men, salary incentives are being increasingly considered. Just as too slow advancement discourages, too rapid promotional possibilities can lead to unscrupulousness and other underhanded activities. The authors present plots of salaries and executives' levels, and suggest that a .50 slope is ideal. They conclude with ten symptoms each resulting from balanced and unbalanced scale graduations.—R. W. Husband.

SELECTION & PLACEMENT

6078. Anonymous. **Gaining supervisory acceptance for psychological tests.** *Personnel J.*, 1950, 29, 67-68.—The head of a bookkeeping department of a bank was sold on tests when the examiner, by tests alone, picked out the six best bookkeeping machine operators and the head of the department considered four of these six to be his best operators.—M. B. Mitchell.

6079. Bora, Lucius J. **Psychanalyse, travail et accidents.** (Psychoanalysis, work and accidents.) *Psyché*, 1950, 5, 358-363.—In any case where dissatisfaction occurs between worker and management, psychoanalysis could be used. During hiring, over and above the measurement of aptitudes, the psychoanalyst should probe the prospective employees' personality. Accidents are due to many different causes and the factors leading to accidents can be classified into four categories: (1) a general revolt against "standardization," (2) physical causes, (3) permanent psychological causes, (4) unexpected psychological causes. The role of psychoanalyst is to lessen accident cases by helping the worker to solve his personal conflicts.—G. Besnard.

6080. Michael, William B. **Factor analyses of tests and criteria: a comparative study of two AAF pilot populations.** *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1950, 63(3), (Whole No. 298), v, 55 p.—Two test batteries were given to four groups: two of West Point cadets, one of negroes, and one to a representative white aviation cadet population. The purpose was to discover the contribution of factors both to the description of the tests and to their predictive value in the pilot populations. The factor analyses indicated in general that the factor loadings of the test in each battery were essentially the same for all four groups. The factorial composition of the pilot criteria was different for the three populations. Spatial relations was valid as a predictor in all three populations, while intellectual factors of reasoning, numbers, and verballity were not valid. Other factors common to all groups or unique to one group are discussed.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

6081. Porteous, W. S. (Cocoa Works, York, Eng.) **Psychological procedures in the selection of factory operatives.** *Occup. Psychol., Lond.*, 1950, 24, 113-119.—This is a general discussion of the psycho-

logical tests and interviewing procedures used in the selection of women for factory work.—G. S. Speer.

6082. Shukla, P. D. **Some statistical studies about civil selection boards.** *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1947, 22, 113-126.—A statistical study of 4 methods employed by the civil boards was made and included the following: (1) Reliability of certain tests; (2) language factor in the verbal intelligence test; (3) correlations and intercorrelations among judgments; and (4) uniformity of grades on boards. There were no gross differences in the standards of judgment at the 3 boards.—W. E. Walton.

6083. Vernon, P. E. **The validation of Civil Service Selection Board procedures.** *Occup. Psychol., Lond.*, 1950, 24, 75-95.—This paper presents the first data on the value of the "country-house" selection procedure employed by the Civil Service Commission to select top-level civil servants. Results are presented of follow-up studies of those selected by the procedure. Although the overall validity is only .5 to .6, this is felt to be satisfactory in view of the difficulty of securing a reliable criterion. It is felt that in the selection of people for such high level positions the "country-house" procedures were indispensable.—G. S. Speer.

6084. Watterson, D. T. **Selection of personnel for public service.** *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1947, 22, 100-112.—The need for men in the Armed Forces during World War II altered the method of selecting recruits for civil positions. After the war it was necessary to set up selection boards and to adopt methods for testing groups of applicants. The new methods departed from techniques of specific measurement and moved towards a more general analysis of the whole individual. The use of tests, therefore, became merely one of the tools employed. Groups of applicants (8 persons to a group) were engaged in a series of activities involving discussions, cooperative efforts and games. Groups and individuals are carefully studied. The advantages of both methods are discussed.—W. E. Walton.

(See also abstract 5914)

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

6085. Biggane, Robert J. (Heyden Chemical Corp., Morgantown, W. Va.) **How we determined training needs.** *Personnel J.*, 1950, 29, 13-16.—Training needs were determined by conducting a poll consisting of asking the workers and supervisors one question, "What do you think your supervisor needs training in more than anything else?" An analysis of the responses showed that by far the greatest training need was in the area of human relations. Attitudes were found to be more important than job knowledge or skills.—M. B. Mitchell.

6086. Boulware, L. R. (General Electric, Schenectady, N. Y.) **High wages—low prices.** *Mod. Mgmt.*, 1949, 9(7), 16-18.—To give high wages and low prices, it is evident that high productivity must be maintained. This in turn means employee understanding and employee satisfaction, especially con-

sidering that wages constitute 85% of the cost of production and distribution from source to user. Three main fronts must be covered: physical and financial aspects of the job, leadership, and information to employees. The latter is partially supplied through the following publications: "Supervisor's Guide to Job Information," "General Electric Employee Relations News," and "General Electric News." Some plants publish local papers. Also there are conferences, posters, motion pictures, advertisements in local papers, and other means of information-dispensing.—*R. W. Husband.*

6087. **Boyd, Harry E.** (*Washington Gas Light Co., Washington, D. C.*) **Negotiating rate grievances with job evaluation.** *Personnel J.*, 1950, 29, 8-12.—The original job evaluations were made by a joint committee of labor and management. Workers have been allowed to ask for reevaluations, which are made independently by union and management committees. If the reevaluations are inconsistent, the committees hold a joint meeting at which the worker himself is asked to evaluate his job. Following this, the joint committee discusses the facts and has usually been able to come to an agreement. When it has not, the case has been presented to a joint meeting of the Coordination Committee of the Union and the Management Negotiating Committee. So far agreement has always been reached here, but either party may carry the case to arbitration if agreement is not reached.—*M. B. Mitchell.*

6088. **Farr, James N.** (*U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.*) **Readability and interest values in an employee handbook.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1950, 34, 16-21.—Adequate communication between management and other employees is essential to the success of modern personnel programs. A publication must possess (1) attention and interest value; (2) readability to the group receiving the publication. The process and results of analyzing and revising a proposed employee handbook for a textile firm are discussed.—*C. G. Browne.*

6089. **Hoppock, Robert, & Robinson, H. Alan.** **Job satisfaction researches of 1948.** *Occupations*, 1949, 28, 153-161.—A review of 26 publications related to job satisfaction suggests that more attention should be given to the personal needs of the worker, and to the emotional satisfaction and frustrations involved in the job.—*G. S. Speer.*

6090. **Lincoln, J. F.** **Incentive compensation; the way to industrial democracy.** *Advanced Mgmt*, 1950, 15(2), 17-18.—This pays a man for what he does rather than for the time he spends. At Lincoln Electric it involves piece work wherever possible, rewards for suggestions, employee ownership of company stock, year-end bonus, life insurance, annuity pensions, and two-weeks holiday. Since its inception man-hour production has increased 7 times, annual wages increased 4 times, dividends 3 times, number of people employed 4 times, and prices reduced 50%. There has never been a strike.—*H. Moore.*

6091. **MacCrehan, W. A., Jr.** **Incentives for quality.** *Advanced Mgmt*, 1950, 15(4), 8-10.—In-

centives for inspectors create difficulties; if they are determined by amount of work done errors increase; when the "check" inspector cross-checks the "bench" inspector friction results. To avoid these difficulties, MacCrehan suggests that comparisons between both inspections be made by the control engineer; the inspectors and foremen should agree on base rate and inspection load for different groups of tasks, proportionate pay scale should operate on all output over base rate, and subnormal inspection efficiency should forfeit incentive pay.—*H. Moore.*

6092. **Stott, M. B.** **What is occupational success?** *Occup. Psychol., Lond.*, 1950, 24, 105-112.—The term "occupational success" has been given so many meanings that it is no longer meaningful or useful psychologically, unless possibly to indicate the attainment of the self-chosen goal. Other more useful, because more specifically meaningful, terms are suggested and discussed: occupational progress, occupational competence, occupational satisfaction, and occupational fitness or adjustment.—*G. S. Speer.*

6093. **Sunderlin, Donald H.** (*Sunderlin Organisation, Cleveland, Ohio.*) **Better control of clerical cost.** *Mod. Mgmt*, 1949, 9(8), 26-28.—Wages provide incentive; clerical workers often feel they lack such. To keep quality up, it may be desirable to provide an extra bonus for quality above standard and penalties for below-standard work. Consideration is made for fatigue, personal needs, and possible impairment of health.—*R. W. Husband.*

6094. **Taylor, George W.** [Ed.] (*U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.*) **Industry wide collective bargaining, Part II.** *Personnel J.*, 1950, 29, 24-30.—Six of the seven abstracts cover experiences in multi-employer bargaining in such industries as steel, bituminous coal, trucking, pulp and paper, and printing. The seventh abstract covers the "Proceedings of the Conference on Industry-Wide Collective Bargaining."—*M. B. Mitchell.*

6095. **Vogler, Wm. A., & Dubois, T. Randall.** **Method analysis by motion pictures.** *Advanced Mgmt*, 1950, 15(4), 5-7.—After trying commonly used methods of avoiding grievances on work loads The Ramsey Corporation introduced motion pictures of operators' movements as a means of convincing the worker of the fairness and accuracy of the standards set by the engineer. This succeeded in reducing grievances more effectively than any other measures that were used. Other means that were used were: a training course for the foremen, supervisors, and superintendents in time study; a trial period when the services of a consulting engineer were used; and an additional period when a trained time study man who was brought up from the ranks and worked closely with the tool and die maker and the tool room machinist.—*H. Moore.*

6096. **Zander, Alvin.** **Resistance to change—its analysis and prevention.** *Advanced Mgmt*, 1950, 15(1), 9-11.—Resistance is a form of protection against real or imagined change; this shows itself in aggressive attitudes towards the administration, in pretended submissiveness, or in sloppy effort. It

may be caused by inadequate information, by attempts to defend oneself and justify previous efforts, by fear of the novel, or by efforts at defending present practise. It may be avoided by encouraging (1) participation in discovering the need for change, (2) free discussion of obstacles, and (3) group planning to effect these changes.—H. Moore.

6097. Zipf, George K. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) The frequency-distribution of wages and the problem of labor unrest. *J. Psychol.*, 1950, 29, 315-324.—There is a rectilinear relationship in the rank-frequency distribution of wage-earners in reference to their hourly wage-rate, when graphed on doubly logarithmic co-ordinates. This slope reflects caliber and ambitiousness of employees, and those employees not included in the rectilinear relationship provide a source of labor unrest. It appears, and has been observed in several companies, that labor harmony occurs when the preponderance of workers are on this line, and conversely strikes and poor morale occur when many workers or some occupations within the company are out of line. Steepness of slope will show the ambitious worker his relative chances of rapid advancement.—R. W. Husband.

INDUSTRIAL AND OTHER APPLICATIONS

INDUSTRY

6098. Ansbacher, H. L. (U. Vermont, Burlington.) Bleibendes und Vergängliches aus der Deutschen Wehrmachtpsychologie. (Strengths and weaknesses of German military psychology.) *Mitt. Berufsver. dtsh. Psychol.*, 1949, 3, 3-9.—German military psychology emphasized a qualitative, intuitive, holistic approach while minimizing objective, quantitative techniques of measurement. Modern statistics and methods of test development and validation were largely neglected. Its major contribution was the situational test. American and German methods of military selection are compared. Differences in approach are thought to be rooted in the Germanic-European tradition of intuition as opposed to the Anglo-American emphasis on induction and experimental investigation.—H. P. David.

6099. Bose, S. K. The psychologist goes at work in industries. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1947, 22, 25-34.—This is a contribution to the discussion on psychology and industry at the Indian Science Congress, January, 1947. The author shows the advantages of applying psychology to industrial problems and lists 15 services which have been rendered in the past.—W. E. Walton.

6100. Cooper, R. Conrad. Basic policy for time and motion studies. *Advanced Mgmt*, 1950, 15(4), 2-4.—Using the agreement reached between the U. S. Steel Corporation and the United Steelworkers of America as an illustration, the author suggests that the procedure adopted there will avoid disagreements. The distinctive feature of the plan is the use of preliminary analyses of all jobs before setting up

any standards. This serves to, (1) check conditions and compare them with standard practise, (2) determine whether or not work loads of related jobs are in balance, (3) determine whether or not there are undesirable work conditions on the job, (4) supply the necessary information on the basis of which standard practises may be set up.—H. Moore.

6101. Davis, Louis E. (U. California, Berkeley.) Introducing the operator chart. *Mod. Mgmt*, 1949, 9(6), 8-10.—The traditional "right-and-left hand chart" used in motion study has suffered from lack of standardization. The suggested chart takes care of this lack, as well as avoiding necessity of micro-motion study. Yet small enough movements are recorded, as well as distance travelled, stationary pauses, and temporary idleness of hands.—R. W. Husband.

6102. Giberson, Lydia G. (Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., New York.) Mental and physical health and safety in industry. *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1949, 19, 413-417.—Although many books and articles were published during 1946-49, "the literature has lagged far behind industry's awareness of its responsibilities and the achievement it has made as a result," especially in industrial mental hygiene. Too much material is based on speculation and theory and too little is derived from actual experience in the field. The article summarizes the writings on mental hygiene and human relations in industry, absenteeism, safety, placement and adjustments of handicapped persons, and health programs. 50-item bibliography.—W. W. Brickman.

6103. Hagen, James A. Time and methods study in heavy industry. *Advanced Mgmt*, 1950, 15(4), 11-15.—The differences between the heavy and the light industries lie in (1) the amount of investment per employee, (2) the cost of making changes in existing equipment, (3) the methods changes are concerned with better production methods of old products rather than with product change. In the heavy industries methods work is concerned with the leveling out of bottlenecks; standards can be set on repetitive operations but of preliminary and major importance is the design and layout of equipment.—H. Moore.

6104. Harriman, M. W. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) Visibility of cathode-ray tube screens: search time as a function of signal strength. *J. Psychol.*, 1950, 29, 247-250.—Visual search time on a radar scope was studied on three subjects, using eight different signal strengths. Relation between search time and signal voltage was logarithmic.—R. W. Husband.

6105. Kephart, Newell C., & Besnard, Guy G. (Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.) Visual differentiation of moving objects. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1950, 34, 50-53.—A test of ability to discriminate fine details in moving objects was constructed, using marked and unmarked clear glass spheres rolling down an incline. Subjects were tested with the spheres rolling toward them and with the spheres rolling past them. Differences between side and end view results indicate the

possibility of approaches such as this aiding in the design of industrial machines. Correlations between scores on the moving object test and the Ortho-Rater visual skills test were positive, but low.—C. G. Browne.

6106. McCormick, E. J. (Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.) **An analysis of visual requirements in industry.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1950, 34, 54-61.—5500 employees were studied to obtain the relationship between performance on various types of industrial jobs and certain visual skills as measured by the Ortho-Rater. Visual acuity requirements tended to be general and relative rather than absolute. The details of the results lead to the conclusion that "the possible use of standardized profiles shows definite promise of providing, in the long run, relatively satisfactory standards of visual skills for jobs of the type investigated."—C. G. Browne.

6107. Mundel, M. E. (Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.) **How many readings for a time study?** *Mod. Mgmt.*, 1949, 9(6), 21-22.—There are several sources of error in any series of observations. Common sense shows that the more samples the greater accuracy; but just how many are necessary to ensure such accuracy as (say) 95 chances out of 100 that we are within plus or minus five per cent of the true average? Formulae are presented, primarily involving the deviation principle.—R. W. Husband.

6108. Nadler, Gerald. **Which method is best?** *Advanced Mgmt.*, 1950, 15(3), 6-8; (4), 21-24.—Nadler suggests using amount of expended energy for setting industrial standards. On the theory that the kinetic energy of a body member represents energy expended by the member to attain the kinetic energy, he provided an experimental task which necessitated moving the arm through a 30° arc at various inclines and with different loads. By means of the usual formulae used in computing amount of energy expended when a pendulum swings through an arc he suggests an a priori procedure for the biomechanical determination of the optimum motion pattern for a given task. A hypothetical problem is used to illustrate the computations and procedure necessary.—H. Moore.

6109. Nissley, Harold R. **New concept of a fair day's work.** *Advanced Mgmt.*, 1950, 15(1), 23-25.—To reduce individual variations in willingness or capacity to work to the minimum four steps were adopted: (1) Joint selection by the foremen and the union stewards of the operators to be studied, (2) Training of foremen and union officers in pace rating, using walking and card dealing as experimental tools, (3) Filming key jobs and rating them, (4) Filming such common tasks as walking. A fair day's work can be agreed upon when there are continuous run jobs or jobs involving a large number of workers if high-grade industrial engineering talent is used to make the judgments, but even in such cases, accuracy will be sacrificed for expediency on short run jobs or on jobs in which the labor content is low.—H. Moore.

6110. Peckham, R. H. (Temple U. Sch. Med., Philadelphia, Pa.) **Visual acuity through various types and grades of sun glass lenses.** *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1949, 39, 1057.—Abstract.

6111. Salzy, Pierre. **Un événement historique: considerations sur la technocratie.** (An historical event. Notes on technocracy.) *Psyché*, 1950, 5, 344-349.—A report on a sociological convention held in June 1948. The subject of the convention was "industry and technocracy." The eleven papers presented at the conference are briefly abstracted.—G. Besnard.

6112. Smith, Anthony J. (U. Kansas, Lawrence.) **Menstruation and industrial efficiency. I. Absenteeism and activity level.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1950, 34, 1-5.—96 women in aircraft, parachute, and garment factories were used to study the relationship between the menstrual cycle and activity level and absence rate. The results indicated that: (1) there were no discernible changes in activity level in any of the factories; (2) in the parachute factory, there were low menstrual absence rates, but high post-menstrual rates; (3) in the aircraft factory, no significant trend; (4) in the garment factory, high menstrual absences, but low premenstrual. Possible explanations of the results are discussed.—C. G. Browne.

6113. Smith, H. P. Ruffell. **Human factors in the design of aircraft cockpits.** *Occup. Psychol., Lond.*, 1950, 24, 120-123.—The problems in the design of a cockpit are medical, psychological, and anthropological. Some of the problems solved by cooperating teams are briefly mentioned.—G. S. Speer.

6114. Zinck, Clem. **The operator chart and work simplification.** *Mod. Mgmt.*, 1949, 9(8), 23-25.—Any work that does not "add value" is reducible waste. Work simplification uses three charts in the complete analysis of a work situation to reduce the non-value-adding work, transportation, delay or storage, and inspection. The three are the flow process chart, the man-machine chart, and the operator chart. A chart is shown, one side to record elements of work performed, the other the percentage analysis.—R. W. Husband.

(See also abstract 5673)

BUSINESS & COMMERCE

6115. Browne, C. G. (Wayne U., Detroit, Mich.) **Study of executive leadership in business. II. Social group patterns.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1950, 34, 12-15.—The social group patterns and organizational contacts of 24 top executives in a tire and rubber manufacturing company were studied. The social group choices and the amount of social activity were related to (1) the work of the executive; (2) the department in which he worked; (3) his echelon level. The data on organizational contacts indicated that executives in successively lower echelons belonged to fewer social organizations, fewer professional organizations, and fewer memberships were paid by the company for each type of organization.—C. G. Browne.

6116. Pronko, N. H., & Herman, D. T. (U. Wichita, Kans.) Identification of cola beverages. IV. Postscript. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1950, 34, 68-69.—Where subjects were given 3 samples of the same beverage, their identifications were not significantly different than when the beverages were unknown

Colas or actually these Colas unspecified. The same was true for Pepsi Cola and RC Cola identifications when 3 different samples were given. However, Coca Cola identifications yielded statistically significant results.—C. G. Browne.

(See also abstracts 5596, 6075)

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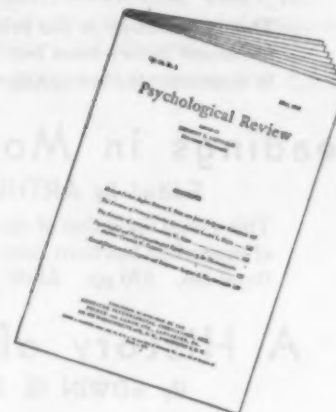
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